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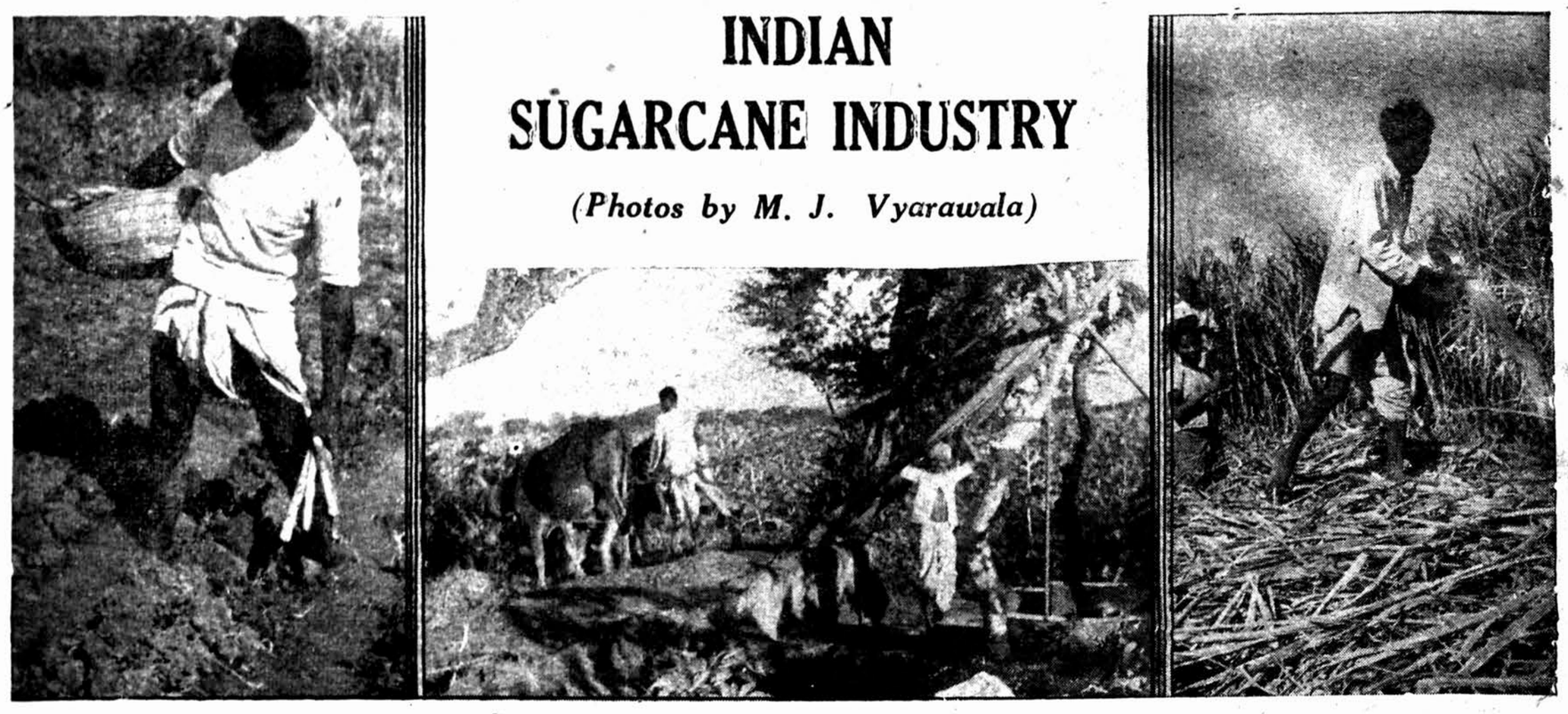
PANIHARINS

—Kanu Desai

INDIAN SUGARCANE INDUSTRY

(Photos by M. J. Vyarawala)

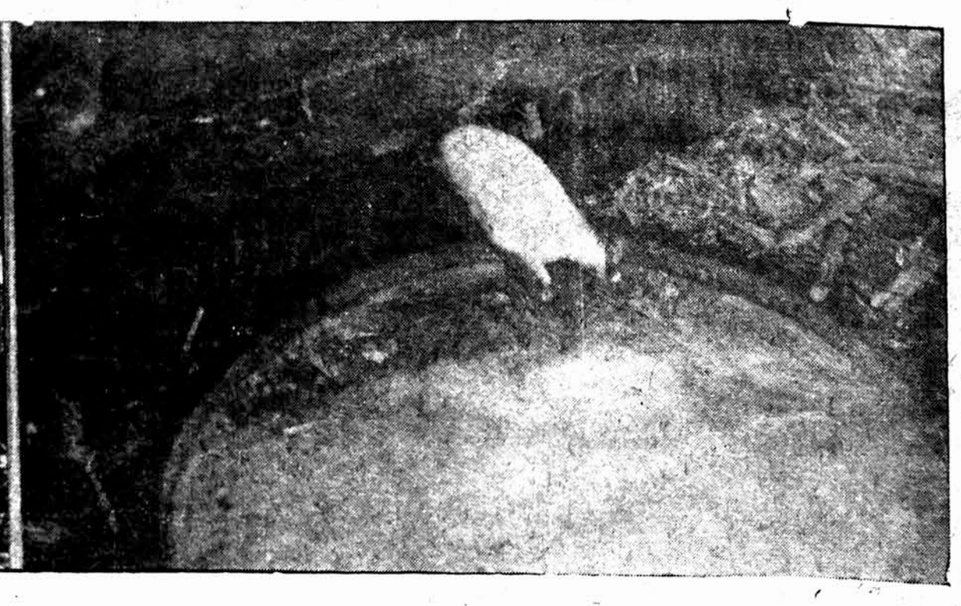


(Left to right) Sugarcane planting; feeding Sugarcanes with well-water; pouring water over the upper ends of Sugarcanes to make them soft for replanting.

Cutting the canes

Carrying the canes to the market.

Crushing the canes for their juice.



Juice stored up in a tank dug in the ground.

"The Bazaar Gossip" (A silhouette effect).
(Photo by P. T. Seshadri)

"Mixing Masala".
(Photo By B. F. Ferreira)

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BOMBAY: JULY 2, 1939.

Is There Life On The Planets?

—Asks Prof. J. B. S. Haldane, F.R.S.,

IN THIS ARTICLE ONE OF THE GREATEST LIVING SCIENTISTS RAISES AGAIN A QUESTION THAT IS OF PERPETUAL FASCINATION TO THE HUMAN MIND.

WHAT are these planets? Many primitive people thought they were gods, and controlled human destiny.

Their reasons seem to have been something like this. The fertilising flood of the Nile comes just after Sirius is first visible in the morning. So Sirius controls the Nile flood. And in the same way another star controls the lambing season and a third the wheat harvest.

But some events, such as wars and pestilences do not happen regularly. So they must be controlled by the stars which move their position relative to the others, the planets or wanderers.

This argument is no worse than many which we now hear about the causes of war and slumps. Even two thousand years ago although the Greeks and Romans did not usually worship the stars, they thought it blasphemous to suggest that heavenly bodies were made of the same sort of stuff as earthly things.

It had long been clear that the moon shines by reflected sunlight. When Galileo turned his telescope on Venus he saw a crescent like the moon's, which altered its shape as the planet moved. It was, therefore, clear that the planets are cool bodies like the earth.

Copernicus' theory that the planets and the earth went round the sun made it possible to calculate their distances, and their sizes were then determined by measuring their images in a telescope. Venus and Mars turned out to be about as big as the earth, Mercury somewhat smaller, and Jupiter and Saturn much bigger.

The Riddle Of Mars

It seemed natural to speculate that they were inhabited. But, before it was possible to say whether life as we know it can exist on the planets, a lot more information was needed. And our knowledge of the planets has not increased very greatly in the last fifty years, although we have found out vastly more about the distant stars and nebulae.

The reason is interesting. If we want to know more about a distant cluster of stars we train a telescope on it, and use very complicated machinery and a still finer human control so that the telescope follows the cluster in its apparent motion across the sky. We then take a time exposure lasting for many hours.

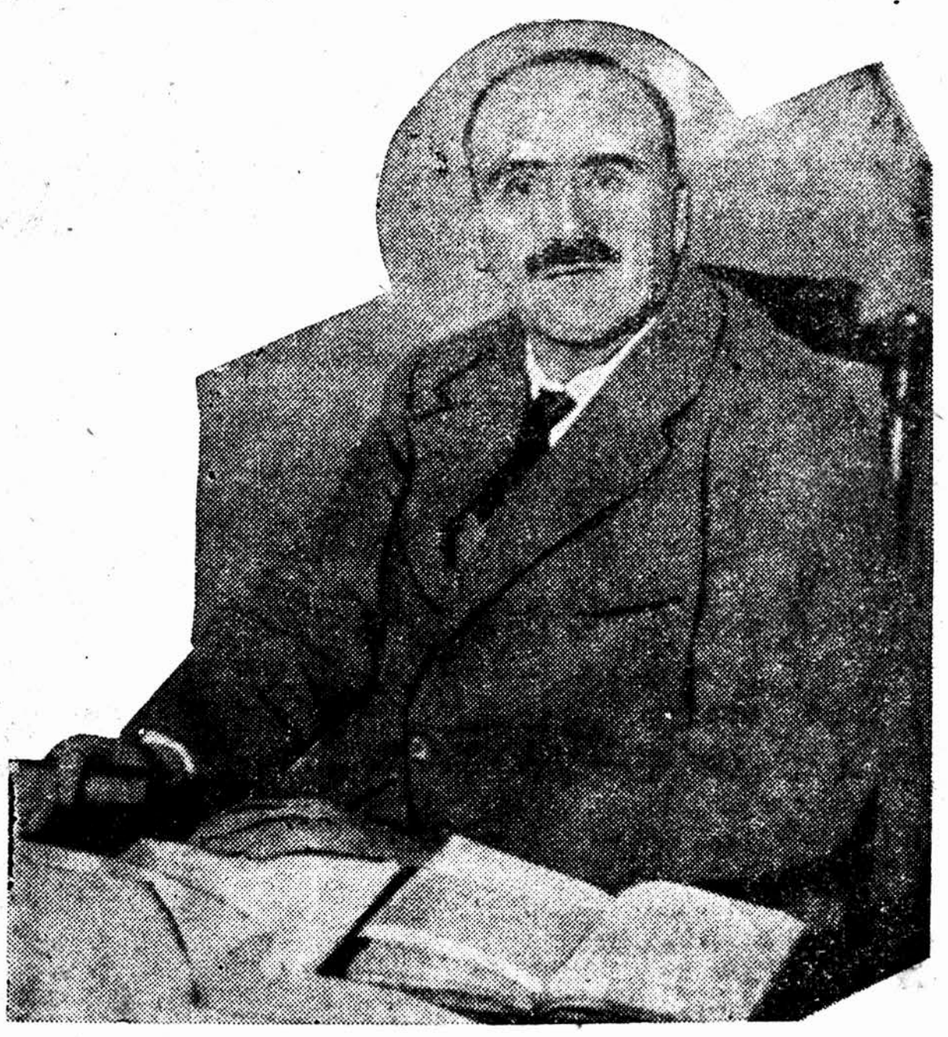
But we cannot photograph the surface of Mars in this way, because the planet turns on its axis about as quickly as the earth. So astronomers must rely on their eyes. And as a matter of fact some of the best observation of the planets is done by amateur astronomers, including Mr. Will Hay, the comedian, and several English country clergymen, using relatively small telescopes.

It is clear that we can see the solid surface of Mars, whereas in the case of Jupiter, and probably Venus and Saturn, we can only observe the tops of clouds, which may consist of drops of liquid, or of solid dust.

We can follow seasonal changes on Mars. During the winter, each pole develops a white cap, which doubtless consists of frost. This frost may be frozen water. But it may be solid carbon dioxide, which is used in the refrigerating industry under the name of dry ice, and is only solid at temperatures far below the freezing point of water. There are also colour changes elsewhere, which may be due to vegetation.

Although we have not learned much fresh about the surface markings of these planets in the last 50 years, they have been studied with two instruments, which tell us a lot about them.

A sensitive thermopile placed at the focus of a telescope gives an electric current proportional to the heat coming from a star. Reflected sunlight is not stopped by a thin layer of water. But heat from a body which is warm, but not white-hot or even red-hot is stopped. So, by putting a little water bath in front of the thermopile we can measure the temperature of the planets.



Prof. J. B. S. Haldane

Mercury And Venus

Mercury and Venus are hotter than the earth, but Venus is probably well below the boiling point of water. On the other hand, Mars is colder, though at least in the daytime in its tropics ice would melt. But, the visible surfaces of Jupiter and Saturn are intensely cold, though the solid surface under the clouds may be somewhat warmer, especially if there are volcanoes.

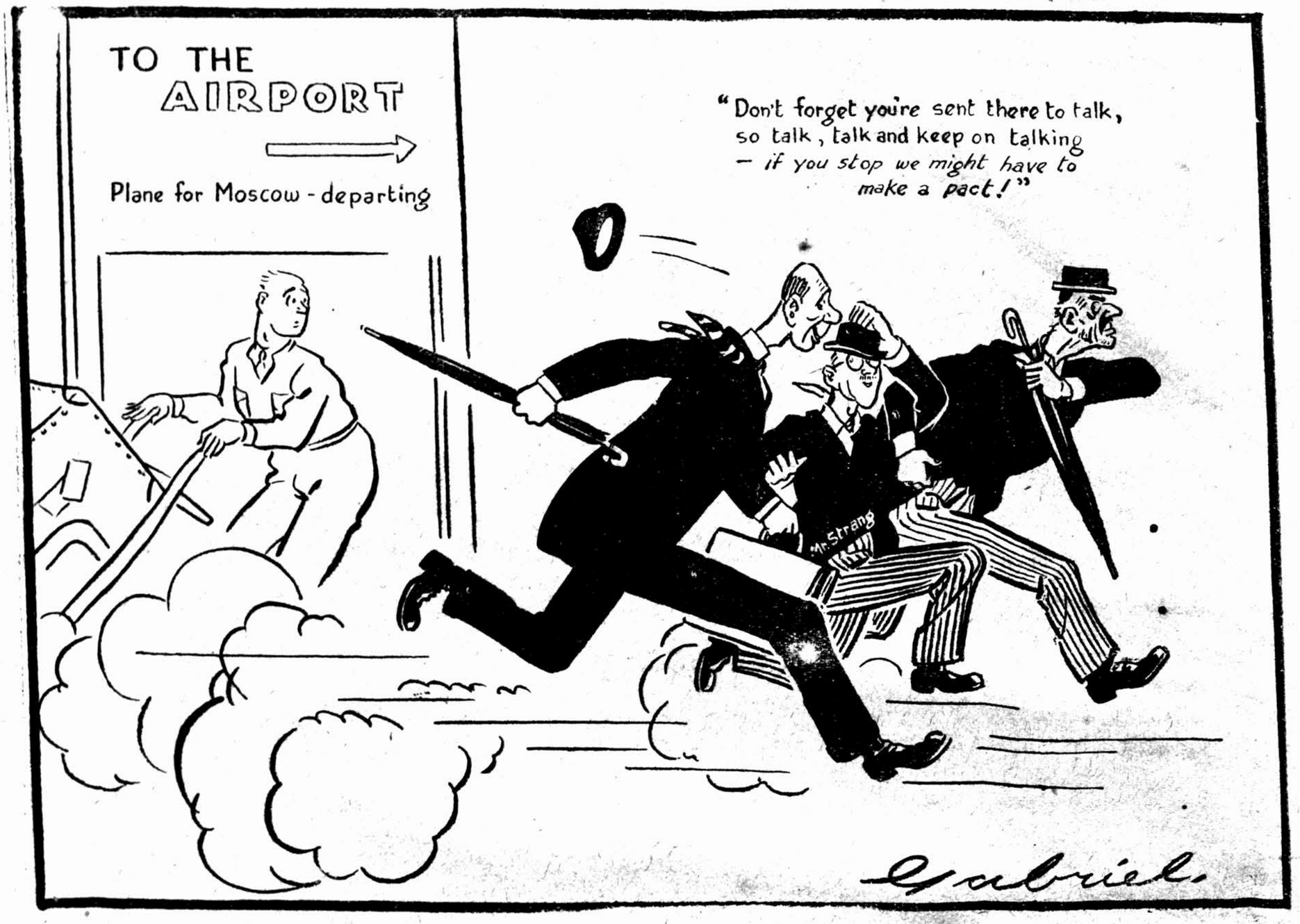
We can also use the spectroscope. When light is passed through carbon dioxide certain components of it are absorbed. Not visible light (or carbon dioxide would be coloured), but infra-red light, which can be photographed on a specially sensitized plate.

The same is true for other gases. So by comparing sunlight reflected by Venus with sunlight reflected from the moon we can see that the former has passed through the equivalent of several hundred yards of pure carbon dioxide at the ordinary pressure.

And there is no oxygen or water vapour in the atmospheres of Venus or Mars, or at any rate far less than on earth. Hence a man could only live on these planets in something like a minerescue apparatus, and it seems to me a little unlikely that there is life of any sort on Venus. If there is life on Mars it is probably more like that of the bacteria which live without oxygen in black mud than to those of familiar animals and plants. So, perhaps, we had better make our own planet fit for rational beings before we colonise others.

IN THIS ISSUE

	Page
Life On the Planets	1
Boycotting the Aggressor	2
Shirts	3
In Defence of Astrology	4
Jawaharlal as a Writer	5
Medicine To-day Is Big Business	6
A Pioneer of Democracy	7
Strange Story of a Woman's Curse	8
Night of Tears	9
Polo in Ancient Persia	10
Moses Was an Egyptian	14
Prof. Einstein's Appeal to Jews	15
"It Was Too Late" (A Short Story)	16


TO THE AIRPORT
Plane for Moscow - departing
"Don't forget you're sent there to talk, so talk, talk and keep on talking — if you stop we might have to make a pact!"
Mr. Strang
Gabriel.

GREAT SPEED-UP ON SOVIET TALKS

World's News From Across The Seas

(From Our London Correspondent.)

King George VI is the first King of England to set foot in the White House. But the first member of the Royal Family to sleep in it was King Edward VII, who visited Washington as Prince of Wales in 1860.

This was during Buchanan's presidency, and the White House was then little more than a house. So great was the pressure on space and beds caused by the Royal visit that President Buchanan had to give up his own room and sleep on a sofa in his study.

To-day, the White House is large enough for any emergency and is full—almost too full—of museum pieces. There is the famous China Room full of a very mixed collection of china representing the legacies and different tastes in art of former Presidents. Irresistible, too, to tourists is the world's most expensive piano. It is in gold lacquer and has the arms of the States embossed on the sides.

* * * *

Shaw A Trade Unionist

George Bernard Shaw has become a full member of the new Trade Union Club in London.

On the form he wrote that he was applying "for full membership for life (I am nearly 83)." Mr. Shaw proposed himself and seconded himself. We suppose an extraordinary meeting will now be needed to suspend all standing orders so that the new member can be accepted in his own way.

* * * *

"This Hitler, he do seem a fidget, don't he?"

This remark was made by a man in the street during the September crisis. It was quoted by a London woman at the Bradford conference of headmistresses. She was demonstrating the British genius for understatement.

* * *

Herbert Sutcliffe, while nobody knew about it, made cricket history on June 10, at Lord's in the Middlesex-Yorkshire match. He scored his 50,000th run in first-class cricket.

Only five other batsmen have made this total. On the 10th June Sutcliffe scored 175—his fourth successive century. He is 44.

The Yorkshireman took 20 years getting the 50,000, including about 400 not included in the Wisden records W. G. Grace was the first man to make this total.

* * * *

De Valera Family

Mr. De Valera has a family of whose intellectual attainments he has some reason to be proud.

The youngest of them, Miss Emer de Valera, a girl of considerable vivacity and attraction, has just won laurels at Dublin University by her election as auditor of the Historical Society. She thus completes what may be described as a quadruple event of her family. The eldest son, Vivion de Valera, was auditor of the University's Literary and Historical Society. He is now a Dublin barrister, remarkable for his resemblance to his father and for an inherited interest in politics.

The second son, Eamon, fulfilled a similar office in connection with the Medical Society. He is now a rising medical practitioner who works under his father's old friend, Dr. Robert P. Farnan, Dublin's leading gynaecologist.

The third son, Rory, is still at the university, with his sister. He is auditor of the Gaelic Society, and already has a reputation as a talented Irish scholar. Mr. De Valera's eldest daughter, Mairin, has just completed her training as a botanist. She studied at Leeds University and subsequently at Lund, in Sweden. Like her father, she wears spectacles. Unlike him, she is plump in figure.

* * * *

Napoleon's Letters

Thirty-seven autograph letters by Napoleon I, which reveal his courtship of the blonde Italian, Mme. de Mathis, nee Christine Ghilini, will be sold by auction in Paris, on June 20.

The letters, which are dated over a period of several years, beginning in 1809, are written in the Emperor's own hand to his sister, Princess Pauline Borghese. In one letter Napoleon anxiously asks his sister if Mme. Mathis "is now willing to behave well," while later he complains: "It seems to me that she loves me very calmly; this is nothing but a little friendship."

"Do you think she will again become kind and less capricious?" he asks in another letter. "All this tires me. I need happiness."

* * * *

Here is delightful story of Sir Edwin Lutyen's wit during one of his visits to New Delhi.

To an English woman whom he had offended he wrote, "I wash your feet with my tears and wipe them with my hair. It is true I have very little hair. But then you have very little feet.

* * * *

Thousands of road deaths could be saved if motorists would eat three oranges a day, says Dr. C. P. Stewart, of Edinburgh, Royal Infirmary after months of research.

Oranges, he says, prevent "night-blindness" caused by sudden headlight glare. The best safeguard against this glare is a substance in the eye known as "visual purple." Its strength depends on vitamins A and C., where obtainable from the oranges.

* * * *

Two strange characters have died in America. One was Dr. Gatewood, of Chicago, who never took a Christian name because he never found one that pleased him. When he was born 51 years ago in Stockport, Ohio, his parents could not think of a name they liked, and decided to let him choose one when he grew up. He never did.

The other was "Silent Bill of Audubon", otherwise William Perry, who died in the infirmary at Audubon, Iowa, aged 86. Fifty years ago he was jilted at the altar, and he declared he would not speak until his bride returned to him, which she never did. He kept his vow to the last.

* * * *

"The Complete Dangler"

Publishers who sought to get the first rights on "Mein Kampt" and "Gullible's Travels" are now attempting to persuade Mr. Chamberlain to publish a book on the situation with regard to Russia entitled.

"The COMPLETE DANGLER"

* * * *

The Hollywood experts are still marvelling at George Bernard Shaw, who, after years of refusing to let the cinema tinker with his plays, got Pygmalion made straight into a smash hit.

Said their astonished spokesman:—

"It took an old guy with a beard to make bums out of all of us!"

* * * *

What They Say?

WARSAW (The "Gazeta Polska):—

The dictators of the Axis have ruined the lifelong dreams of the old gentleman with the umbrella.

(Continued On Page 55)

SHIRTS

BY N. JOG

"We are not interested in anybody's shirts" observed an exasperated correspondent in the readers' columns of this paper a few weeks ago.

While I commiserate with the good correspondent in his immediate cause of exasperation, I cannot allow such a sweeping remark to pass muster.

For you cannot dismiss shirts in such a cavalier fashion. Those days they obtrude upon you, flaunt themselves into your face, whether you like it or not. It is not merely a matter of personal choice but of public importance.

A man, so runs the old tag, is known by the company he keeps. And also, it may now be added, by the shirt he wears. Formerly the shirt you wore revealed only your individual taste or the state of your purse.

Now it is not merely a sartorial item but a political emblem. It also fixes you geographically. A Blackshirt hails from Italy, a Brownshirt from Germany, a Redshirt from the Northwest Frontier and so on.

The credit of putting the shirt on the world's map goes to Mussolini. It was the Duce who first set the modern Dictatorial fashion of clothing one's followers into a distinctive shirt. Black for the Fascist blackguards was a capital selection indeed!

Cutting The Tail

Hitler copied the idea (like many others) from his Italian prototype and merely altered the colour and cut of the shirt—though I hardly think that Brown is a colour suitable for the blond, very, very Aryan Nazi. Something more vivid would have served as a better background for the Swastika.

But even the Brown shirt is worrying the Nazis, for a shirt after all requires more cloth than a tunic. So after much scratching of their heads, the economic dictators of Germany decided to make the shirt a special plank in their national self-sufficiency programme.

They have ordained that shirt-tails will henceforth be five centimetres the shorter. They in fact consider that there is no reason at all why the two sides of a shirt should vary in length and they have accordingly decided that both the sides should be of equal and of the minimum possible length.

They have thus killed two birds with one stone. Apart from staving off a national shortage of cloth they have also solved a sartorial problem which has long puzzled many of us: Why should a shirt have a tail at all?

But even here the Nazi dictators can hardly claim to be original. For it was long ago observed by a world-famous economist that if the Chinaman increases the length of his shirt by half an inch, the problem of overproduction of cotton in the world would be automatically solved. One thus realises the standing of the shirt in world economy and next time you order your shirt, bear this profound significance of your transaction in mind.

A Long-Priced Shirt

So now we see that a shirt is a factor in the world's (1) Economy, (2) Politics and (3) Geography, besides doing its legitimate function of covering one's torso. I hope the irate reader, who professed to have no interest in shirts, will now revise his opinion.

By the way I wonder whether the esteemed correspondent ever put his shirt on a horse. I may assure him that this simple act will germinate in his mind an immense interest in his shirt. He will never again refer to it so triflingly. For myself much as I value my shirt while it is on my own back, I value it a hundred times more when I have put it on the shining back of a long-priced gee-gee at Mahaluxmi.

* * *

The shirt is famous in literature—at least the "Song Of The Shirt" is. T. Hood's saga of the shirt-maker who was

In poverty, hunger and dirt
Sewing at once, with a double thread

A shroud as well as a shirt

is said to have brought about a minor industrial revolution in Victorian England.

Classical Stratagem

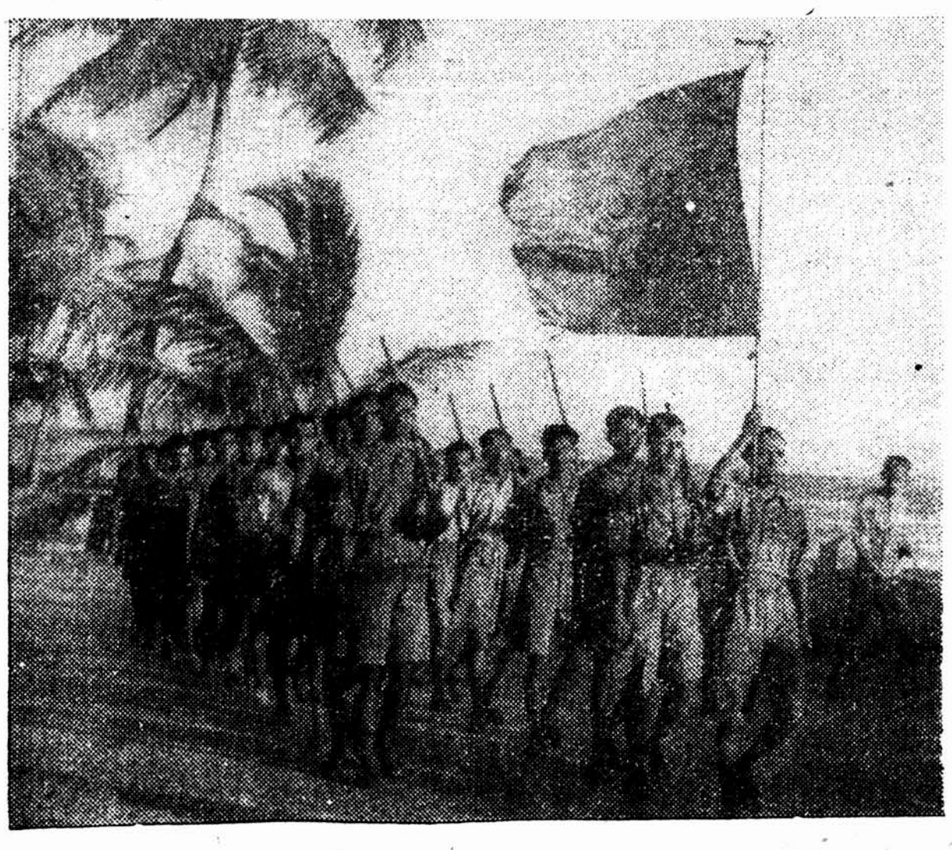
Nessus' shirt is, of course, as famous as the Trojan horse in classical history and Shakespeare frequently refers to it. It was a time-honoured method of doing away with one's adversary and it is a stratagem which was not unknown to our olden Indian Princes too.

The story goes that Nessus was the centaur who carried the wife of Hercules over a river and attempting to run away with her was shot by Hercules. As the centaur was dying, he told Deianira that if she steeped in his blood her husband's shirt, she would secure his love for ever. This she did, but when Hercules put the shirt on, his body suffered such agony, that he rushed to Mount Oeta, collected together a pile of wood, set it on fire and rushing into the midst of the flames was burnt to death.

So you see how important the sartorial institution of the shirt is. It is, indeed, worthy of the movement which was started some years ago in the United States to collect the shirts of eminent men and keep them in a national museum. Prospective donors were requested to pin on their gifts "a short biography giving the famous occasions on which they have intimately connected with your life."

Here is an excellent idea for some of our young men, who are bitten with the collecting bug. They should begin, of course, with—Mahatma Gandhi!

Sjt. H. S. Ghosh, (second from left) Director of the "Orient", Illustrated Weekly of Calcutta, and Manager of the Indian Press who returned to India by S.S. "Biancamans" on 12th inst. after studying the art of printing in Europe and America.



Khoja Shia Ishnashari Volunteers parading at Versova.

A GREAT NUMBER OF LIVES
HAVE BEEN SAVED
A GREAT NUMBER OF LIVES
ARE BEING SAVED
A GREAT NUMBER OF LIVES
CAN BE SAVED
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TUBERCULOSIS
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Defence Of Astrology

WE publish below two articles further in reply to "Debunking Astrology", which we published some weeks ago. Now that the advocates of astrology have had their say, Mr. R. J. Gokhale will soon give his final rejoinder to the criticisms levelled against his arguments.

Is He A True Doubter?

By N. Padmanabh

LORD Haldane has said that the spirit of doubt is indeed a healthy one and must be cultivated, but the true doubter should not stop with his doubt but go on enquiring till he gets a definite solution. The unhappy thing with most of us is, that we become doubters and disbelievers and stop with that. Some of us even take a pride in our disbelief and parade it while only very few are endowed with the spirit of enquiry till the end.

Hence, at the outset, let me request all those who are sincere disbelievers in astrology and who are genuinely interested in probing the depths of the problem—not those who take a pride and are content to be disbelievers for ever and for its own sake—to clear themselves of all prejudices and continue their enquiry till they reach a definite conclusion by reason.

Influence Of Planets

One of the fundamental mistakes committed by disbelievers in astrology is this—they cannot understand how the stars can influence our life; and since they cannot understand this, astrology itself is wrong! Protesting against the recent introduction of talks on astrology in the B.B.C., a scientist said thus: "It is surely a step not to be wished for. I cannot understand how the stars can have any effect on our lives!" What an argument! Since we do not know how a thing can happen, can we therefore say that the whole thing is wrong? We do not know the innermost realities of birth and death—yet do not births and deaths happen? Hence such a line of argument for disproving astrology is obviously wrong. Thus, to know whether astrology is true, does not at all require a knowledge of how the stars can influence our lives. The result is there, and we have to take it, whether we know the cause or not.

There is another view about the connection between stars and life. Dr. Naga Raja Sarma points out that Govindarayan believed that the stars have no direct influence on our lives but that they merely indicate our good and bad. Thus it may be that the stars directly influence our lives or merely indicate the course of our lives, but whatever it be, the truth of astrology does not depend on our knowledge of this question, but is entirely unconnected with it.

Truth Of Astrology

Now I shall give my proofs to show the truth of Astrology:—To those who are genuine disbelievers I give the following for their verification. Only after a verification of these can they come to any reasonable conclusion about Astrology.

FIRST TEST:—Let a 100 or more horoscopes with exact birthtime be taken. The persons who are the subjects of these horoscopes must be known, and there must also be a knowledge of their lives and events. Then, after calculation, let all those persons who are passing through the period of the Lord of the 8th house or "ashtamadhipa" be examined. With some exceptions due to other planetary aspects, etc., all these persons will be invariably found to be passing through one of the worst portions of their lives, marked by failure, disease, loss of relatives, unpleasantness, etc. Similarly, let all those persons passing through the period of the Lord of the 9th house be examined. This period or dasa will certainly be found to be one of the best, of easy success, peace of mind, gains, etc. For this test, the "Lagna" or the ascendant should be found and this is very important.

SECOND TEST:—From such 100 horoscopes let those with one or two evil planets in the 2nd or 8th house be taken; and also those with one or two good planets in the 2nd or 8th house. Of these, all persons of the first set will be found to be diseased or short-lived, while those of the 2nd set will be found to live a long life. I have actually collected many such horoscopes and have experienced the dead and startling accuracy of these. As an example, I give below the horoscope of a boy, well-known to me, whose life surprisingly came to an end by drowning at the age of 17, an early death having been foretold by astrologers.

Sun Moon
Mars Venus
Kethu
Mercury Died at 17 by drowning.
Lagna or Ascendant
Jupiter, Saturn
Rahu

This demonstrates how persons with combinations for short life can never escape an early death The only thing is that it comes in a different form, instead of drowning, it may be dropsy or some other disease connected with water; as death by water is indicated in the above horoscope.

Another test is the verification of the different combinations for wealth. Persons with such distinct combinations will always rise to wealth even from the abject poverty. The horoscope of one such local millionaire who rose from a petty clerk to a leading industrialist is given below An early death also came to him as is indicated in the horoscope.

Moon

Sun Died at 42— Jupiter
Rahu A Millionaire.
Venus Kethu
Mercury
Mars Saturn Lagna or Ascendant.

THIRD TEST:—It will be found on an examination of the "Lagnas" or ascendants that each person's character is influenced by the characteristics of his "Lagna". Every man, in appearance and habit is a combination of his Lagna and "Lagna-navamsa", which is that particular subdivision of a "Lagna" in which a person is born. I have been able to tell the "Lagna" and "Lagna-navamsa" of persons on sight. Prof. B. Suryanarayana Rao, the renowned scholar and founder of the "Astrological Magazine" was able to do it. Is it not really surprising that a person's "lagna", etc., could be guessed on sight? The very accuracy of this establishes beyond a doubt the truth of Astrology.

Any number of such tests can be given. To all true enquirers, search in this direction must bring a lot of light. Without such a verification, no man has a reason or right to condemn astrology, for such condemnation will be the most unscientific and absurd.

No denial of astrology can liberate us from its operations. When the period or dasa of the Lord of the 8th comes, it spares no C. V. Ramans and Gokhales!

Arguments Answered

(1) The "Lagna" or ascendant, and the "Lagna-navamsa" or the subdivision of the "lagna" are the most important things in a horoscope. Of these, a "lagna" lasts 2 hours and a little more, and the "navamsa" only for some 12 or more minutes. Hence, when twins are born, the "navamsas" of the "lagna" are often different and sometimes even the "lagnas" are different, because it is impossible that the twins can be borne at exactly the same instant. Hence it is, that the fates of twins are often different.

(2) Persons born with similar horoscopes usually do have similar fates, but each according to his degree and station in life. For example Mr. 'Simhakumar' points out that a washerman born at exactly the same time as King Edward VII subsequently became a king among washermen. A man born at same time as Mr. Henry Ford will become a millionaire in his locality. Thus it is the scale that counts and not the absolute measurement, for each can receive only according to his capacity.

(3) Again, length of life too is only comparative. Where the average length of life is very low, a horoscope which promises long life may give 70 years; where average length of life is high, the same horoscope may indicate 80 years or so. For example, a cow may be born with the same horoscope of a man who lives some 80 years. But the highest life of a cow can be only some 25 years and hence this particular cow may live some 20 years and not 80.

(4) Of diseases, Mr. Gokhale asks how the same combinations for yellow fever or typhoid can be true when these diseases themselves are banished by science. Here, the combinations do not indicate any particular disease alone, but only the part of the body affected. If typhoid which affects the intestines be banished, cannot a new intestinal disease come in its stead? Madness which affects the brain may be

(Continued On Page 53)

Let Him Study Astrology

By P. N. RAV

Mr. R. J. Gokhale has very intelligently, and I should say rather mercilessly, attacked Astrologers in general and Astrology in particular in your issue of the 30th April 1939 so much so that I am inclined to soothe his temper just to defend this Sacred Science and also the poor Astrologers in trying to give explanations to a series of questions he raised to debunk Astrology.

Relation Between Stars And Events?

Yes. There is a close relation between these two.

The Great War of 1914-18 was predicted long before the event by Mr. B. Suryanarayan Rao, Bangalore, who is an authority for this Science at present in the world.

The earthquake in Bihar was predicted in one of the South Indian Ephemeris.

Conjoined Twins

It is quite possible that events in life both in the case of twins and conjoined twins may not take place simultaneously and this fact could be proved astrologically.

EXAMPLE:—If the Lord of the Ascendant occupies a sign in between the 1st and 3rd or 11th and 1st house and the Lord of one or both these houses is badly placed in the horoscope and at the same time if one of these houses is aspected or occupied by malefic planets, the native may sustain serious injuries either by sickness or accidents, so much so that should the aspect or aspects be extremely malefic in nature the native may die.

In the case of conjoined twins it should be determined which of the two houses named above is so afflicted. If that be the one between the 1st and 3rd the one on the right side of the conjoined twins should die and vice-versa. Should both the houses named above be afflicted at birth the death of both should be predicted. The time when death may occur could be predicted by the transits of planets over these houses as well as periods of planets. Prospects in life both for twins and conjoined twins could be accurately determined by Astrology.

Unsettled Differences

As Mr. Gokhale is, if I am right in assuming, concerned with the truth of the science, I do not wish to dwell under this head.

MINUTE DIFFERENCES:—For what Mr. Gokhale wrote under this head, I have to say that it is absolutely within the scope of Astrology to predict events of every few minutes. The planets may not change their positions within the interval of a few minutes but their periods will change. Twenty-four hours in a day are so scientifically divided between the nine planets that each planet gets his share of time and each hour is again subdivided between the nine planets. In short, within about 4 minutes things may appear and disappear according to the nature of planets swaying over these four minutes which are again subdivided between the nine planets. For predicting major events in a day minute things are not ordinarily taken into consideration

(Continued On Page 44)

Jawaharlal As A Writer

By N. PADMANATH

FOREIGNERS, both American and English, have uniformly applauded Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru's gifts as a writer. It was only recently that the famous publisher Gollancz compared Punditji's position in Indian Nationalism to that of Dimitroff in Russia.

But Punditji is not merely the great fighter in a bloodless revolution but also its historian. His international outlook, wide knowledge as well as deep insight have made him one of the greatest writers of one of the most unique struggles for independence in world history. Hence his position is not merely that of Dimitroff but of Dimitroff and Gorky put together.

Punditji's Works

As yet, we have not had even a part of what Pundit Jawaharlal could really produce. He has written the major part of his works in prison. It is not that the dark walls of Naini jail alone could inspire him. Punditji could write both inside and outside prison walls! But when outside, his energies are given mostly to the national struggle and he becomes more of the fighter and less of the historian.

Hence, only newspaper articles and pamphlets on the urgent problems are produced and not works of literary eminence. He is always doing, always restless.

"To rest would be a betrayal of the starving millions", he once said. So we have got only a few books of substantial importance and of more than topical interest, though all his writings are fully representative of the flashing, fiery, discerning fighter and author.

Autobiography

Of all his works, his 'Autobiography' seems the most important from the literary point of view. Here he lays bare his bosom, his innermost thoughts and feelings. We get the full glimpse of a young idealist developing into a full-fledged man of action. He always strains to show himself a complete intellectual and a cold-blooded realist but the fact leaks out that he is more of the emotional fighter and less of the cold-blooded politician! This he has himself confessed elsewhere in some speeches and writings.

In addition to this deep psychological background are his flashing humour and trenchant criticism of all the liberals and opponents of nationalism, who will mock from a safe distance and run away when their own turn comes for action! Here we have Punditji at his best. He has torn the thin veil that covers political opportunists and job-hunters and dealt them the eternal blow. He has crushed them for all time with his mighty pen, and exposed the hollowness of their protestations.

Glimpses Into World History

Then comes his book of history. Once Sheridan was heard to make some remark about Gibbon and when his friend enquired "Did you say 'the luminous pages of Gibbon', Sir?" To this, Sheridan replied with a sarcastic smile, "No, Sir I said 'voluminous pages'."

Punditji's history is not only voluminous but also luminous. Every page contains some point to illustrate the great lesson that history teaches us. It is not a mere book of historical events but it is the philosophy of history. In this respect, it is probably the greatest history of modern times with the exception of Wells' 'Outline of History.' It is not only a history for children but a history for all men and it is really a splendid monument to Punditji's prodigious knowledge and understanding. It may truly be said of this book what Sir Walter Raleigh said of Dr. Johnson's book that it will not only enhance the learning but will also improve the mind!

Jawaharlal Nehru

His other works are mainly pamphlets in which he hits his political opponents, who will find his outrageous frankness and his devastating sarcasm too inconvenient! Hence those who feel impotent to reply, take to personal reviling, only to get harder and more resounding hits!

Punditji has also given us some beautiful sketches of countrysides, hills, lakes and scenery. Some of these are literally prose-poems as his descriptions of Kashmir, the Pindari glacier, etc. Humour is ever with him even in these as when he says of Garwhal and the great desire of Garwhalis for a road 'Swaraj itself must assume to them the form of a road which runs from . . .'

Mahatmaji's style is quick piercing, direct and forceful and hence supremely fitted for the masses; his words will find a direct lodgement in our hearts. His speeches and writings abound in small words and split infinitives, with no literary flashes but they come from the innermost soul and can never fail to be effective. Hence their supreme and inimitable charm.

Punditji's words, on the contrary, are less fitted for the masses. They are not only intellectual but of a high literary standard. They vary according to his different moods and are caustic, humorous or poetic. With such a Goldsmithian style, any book of Punditji will have a permanent literary value.

Literary Potentialities

With such vast literary potentialities, any number of great books can be expected from his pen. But the political struggle is taking too much of his energies. As Bernard Shaw said when he visited India, in an independent country, Punditji could easily have been one of the foremost world-figures; but here he has to spend most of his time in the fight for independence. This accounts for the paucity of his productions compared to what he could really produce.

Few Indian Authors have won the international renown of Pandit Nehru: Yet to what further heights would he not rise, were he free from his exacting political preoccupations?

Yet Punditji could be expected to give us some more books of sterling worth, for, who would not be glad to have a biography of Mahatma Gandhi from his pen? Who else is in a better position to produce such a book by reason of his associations and talents? Like every great leader of a revolution, Mahatmaji too has had his biographers. But a book from his own direct disciples, like Stalin's 'Life of Lenin' is yet to come; and Punditji alone can do this.

Another such interesting book would be a biography of his own father, the revered Pundit Motilal. These two books will form solid works in the biography of Indian National leaders.

A National History

Yet another book from Punditji could be a National History of India. He has given us a great history of the world, but a history of India alone for children and for men would be a great gain to National literature. Now that the Congress is in power, such a National history from Punditji could be prescribed in all our schools and universities. It is really high time that our schools and colleges are nationalized and the present drift in our education towards barrenness is speedily arrested; and for this, can anything be of greater benefit than such great works from the hands of illustrious Indians like Mahatmaji, Bose and Nehru?

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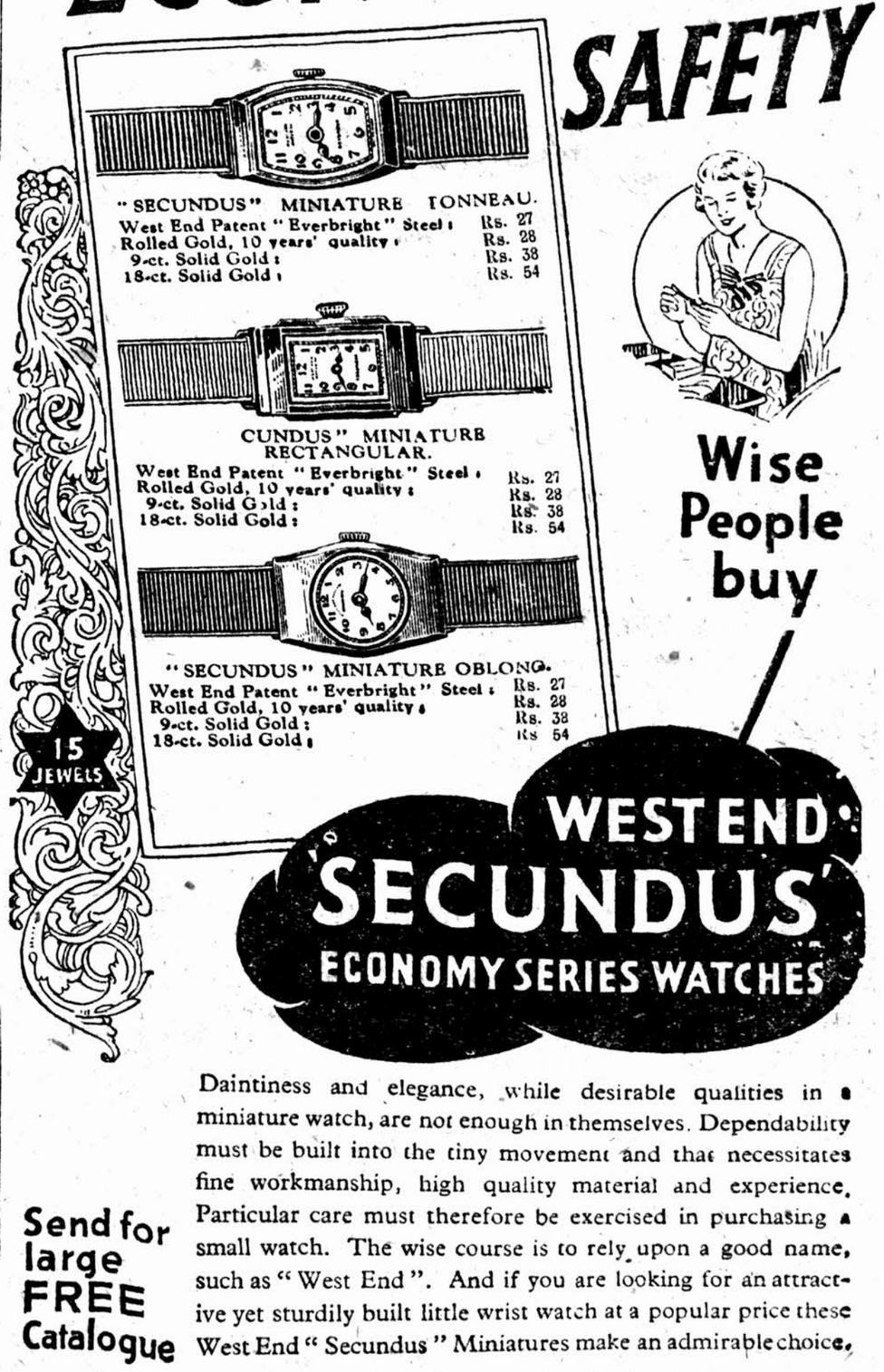
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Medicine To-day Is Big Business

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MANY SURGICAL OPERATIONS ARE UNNECESSARY AND DOCTORS WHO REFER CASES TO SURGEONS KNOW IT, SAYS MEDICO

As a science medicine has made dramatic progress within the memory of living men. It is this very progress that has carried it to what Dr. Bernheim calls the "crossroads," face to face with new social obligations, writes Mr. Waldemar Kaempffert, in the "New York Times Magazine", reviewing two recent medical works, "Medicine at the crossroads" by Bertram M. Bernheim, M.D., with a foreword by J. M. T. Finney, M.D. (William Morrow & Co.) and "American Medicine Mobilizes" by James Rorty (W. W. Norton & Co.)

How can the fruits of research be brought to those who are financially unable to pay the heavy cost of catastrophic illness? Organized medicine persists in maintaining that the present pattern of practice is satisfactory, that any sick person who needs attention can have it, even free if need be, by appealing to the nearest doctor. Those who have studied the statistics maintain that organized medicine has failed to meet its social responsibilities, that fully one-third of the American people cannot afford medical care when stricken by severe illness and that, despite the expressed willingness of physicians to render service either free or at less than cost, the poor do not like to be treated as the objects of private medical charity.

The issue thus joined Dr. Bernheim discusses with the simplicity of a school primer and without heat or rancor. He sets an example of coolness which might well be emulated by some of his medical colleagues who believe that Aesculapius is in his heaven and that all's well with the medical world.

Socialized Medicine

As one of the original 430 "rebellious" signers of the now famous "Principles and Proposals" which the American Medical Association has been compelled to adopt almost in their original form and which call for a new attitude on the part of the country's practitioners, Dr. Bernheim is naturally in sympathy with the movement that is unhappily and improperly called "socialized medicine." Though addressed to the public, his goodnatured, sensible book ought to do much to direct the thinking of physicians to the social problems of medicine.

At the outset Dr. Bernheim takes the stand that "medicine has outgrown the structure to house it." Doctors are so engrossed with the purely technical aspects of their profession that they failed to realize the charge that has come over the world. If they do not wake up, he warns, they will be "taken over...by the Government, to be exploited and held subservient." For their own self-preservation as honourable practioners he pleads with them to adapt themselves to the new dispensation.

If the public has lost confidence in physicians, if, it believes that they are concerned more with making a living than with ministering to the sick at any price it is because medicine is now a hodgepodge. The economics of medicine has been neglected at the expense of scientific progress.

What we behold is largely the result of the tradition that the patient should be free to choose his own physician. Dr. Bernheim has no great respect for it. There is no free "choice" in hospital wards or free clinics; nor is there free choice in such admirably conducted institutions as those maintained by the Mayos and by Johns Hopkins whither the well-to-do repair when they need expert attention. Free "choice" is a fetish that must be destroyed if medicine is to adopt itself to new demands. It is incompatible with the utilization of diagnostic and therapeutic facilities that very few physicians in private practice can afford to maintain.

Willing as the average doctor is to suit his charges to the purses of his patients there is no doubt that economic considerations are uppermost in his mind. It cannot be otherwise in a society like ours. Somehow the office rent must be paid; somehow the doctor must earn a satisfactory though modest living. There is no reason why the public should demand from him sacrifices greater than those which it demands from the grocer.

Violations Of Ethical Code

The pressure of economic need is responsible for gross evasions of the ethical code. Fee splitting, regarded as one of the most heinous offenses, is increasing. Dr. Bernheim is so much of an iconoclast that he would sanction it, on the theory that the patient would not object provided he knew about it.

Worst of all fee splitters are the surgeons. Dr. Bernheim makes no bones of the fact that many surgical operations are unnecessary and that the doctors who refer cases to surgeons know it.

"Medicine is big Business. let there be no illusions about that. But surgery is the biggest part of this big business. It is easy money; it comes quick and there's lots of it. People pay their surgeons far more promptly than anybody else in the profession, and glory in it. They pay well, too, all things considered; too well, I sometimes think. As the saying goes among the doctors themselves, "One can get away with murder in surgery." Apart from the most involved procedures and certain specialities, surgery is comparatively easy, nature is most kind and helpful and mistakes, errors in judgment and accidents are buried—with all lips sealed!"

Though the American Medical Association resents the advent of groups of physicians who practice as an organization after the Mayo pattern, the co-operative purchase of medical care, the practice of medicine by hospitals and what is generally called "contract medicine," Dr. Bernheim is sure that all these are right in principle and that they can be made to satisfy a real public need if proper standards are set up and maintained by supervision. Not that he wants to destroy private practice, but that he believes in any agency that will bring good medical care to the masses at a reasonable price. But he does hold that "common sense and common humanity and the very security of the profession, its salvation, will ultimately demand that there be no private practice as regards surgery and that neither the patient nor his physician should have the right to choose his surgeon or decide who is and who is not to operate." The hospital should be the judge.

Dr. Berhheim believes that national health insurance is coming sees more economic good in the British system than does organized medicine and suggests that the Government, the people, the insurance companies, employers, workers and doctors should cooperate in developing a plan sui-

(Continued On Page 5)

Pt. Thakur Datta Sharma Vaid.

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7 WONDERS

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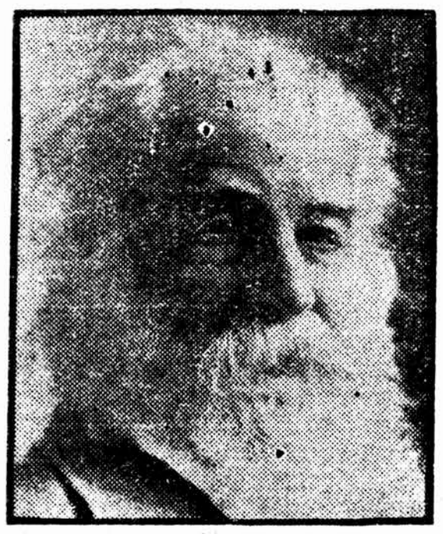
They Would Burn This Man's Books

WALT WHITMAN, PIONEER OF NEW DEMOCRACY

GORE GRAHAM recalls the life and work of a great poet on the 130th anniversary of his birth.



On May 31 fell the 130th anniversary of the birth of Walt Whitman, America's major poet, and one of the world's great singers of Democracy.

All who respect poetic genius and value freedom cherish the work of Whitman. They honour his memory to-day more than ever. For should Fascism, which threatens America as it threatens other countries, be victorious, Whitman's works would be among the first it would burn.

Whitman, one of the pioneers of democracy, set out to give voice to the new democratic peoples of America. As he himself declared he was determined that the ordinary working man and working woman should be in all his pages.

He had always in mind what he called "the democratic averages of America" and sought to endow them with the heroism and loftiness with which feudal poets had endowed their characters.

"I speak the pass-word primeval—
I give the sign Democracy;
By God! I will accept nothing which all cannot have their counterpart of on the same terms."

Was he thanked for it? Not by the established spokesmen of his time. His endeavours aroused the hatred of conservatism. For publishing what was called an immoral book, his great work "Leaves of Grass" he was dismissed from a post he held.

The following comment of one contemporary antagonist is typical.

"He (Whitman) did not impress me as anything other than what he was, a commonplace, uncouth, and sometimes obnoxiously coarse writer, trying to be original by using a formless style, and celebrating the proletarians who make the world uninhabitable by their vulgarity."

But such experience is legion. Great artists scorned in their lifetime are twisted into saints and venerables after death.

Whitman's democracy was not merely a political phenomenon. It was a kind of religious enthusiasm, embracing literature, art, creation of national character: indeed, all that is covered by the word "culture" in its broadest and deepest sense.

"Democracy is only of use," he wrote, "that it may pass on and come to its flower in manners, in the higher forms of interaction between men and their beliefs—in religion, literature, colleges and schools."

Within the limits of his time and of certain confusions of thought, Whitman was a constructive nationalist, a great American patriot with a red thread of true democratic internationalism, a brotherhood of man, running through all his thoughts and feelings.

He set out deliberately to be the prophet of the new world, a pioneer in patriotism of the new American democracy. He read widely and paid his respect to the cultural heritage of antiquity and feudalism, of Europe and the East.

He likened the movement and form of his poetry to the movement and form of the ocean:

"Its verses are the liquid, billowy waves, ever-rising and falling, perhaps sunny and smooth, perhaps wild with storms, always moving, always alike in their nature, as rolling waves, but hardly any two exactly alike in size measure (metre), never having the sense of something finished and fixed, always suggesting something beyond."

This robust poet had a grand challenging manner to all-comers and to those who objected to the new form of verse he adopted, he declared:

". . . leave my works,
And go lull yourself with what you understand, and with piano-tunes,
For I lull nobody, and you will never understand me."

The new poetry which was to be the voice of Democratic Man must be natural and real.

His advice to poets has particular point to-day when there are so many writers dwelling in ivory towers.

"Poet," he said, "beware lest your poems be made of the spirit that comes from the study of pictures of things—and not from the spirit that comes from contact with real things themselves."

Whitman was democratic because he was not in any way detached or separated from the common people, either by his quality, his culture or his aspirations.

Looking across at Europe, Whitman saw:

". . . the European headsman,
He stands mask's clothed in red, with huge legs and strong naked arms,
And leans on a ponderous axe.
(Whom have you slaughtered lately, European headsman?
Whose is that blood upon you, so wet and sticky?)"

And looking into the future he saw:

". . . the headsman withdraw and become useless.
I see the scaffold untrodden and mouldy, I see no longer any axe upon it."

The cause for which Whitman fought so passionately is a cause not yet won, in the Old or in the New World. For a new headsman is to be seen, with axe wet and sticky with blood—"Fascism."

Those who love liberty, whose hearts beat for the democratic advance of man, are better able to resist this new barbarism because of Whitman, this bold tireless representative of the Modern Man, this great spirit which dedicated itself to democracy in its widest and deepest significance.

Mrs. Mansukhlal addressing a women's gathering at Santa Cruz on the occasion of laying the foundation-stone of the Hindu Stree Mandal.

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Strange Story Of An

Old Woman's Curse

Blight Descends On Village And Renders All Cultivation Impossible Generation After Generation

For 300 years the farmers of Sturston, a tiny village in Norfolk, have fought a losing battle with fate.

They work under the shadow of a curse that seeks to deprive them of the one thing most needful to life on the land—the fertility of the soil.

So deep is their conviction that the land is blighted by an unseen hand that the local clergy conducted a service in which they prayed to Almighty God to remove the ancient curse and restore to the fields the bounty of harvest, writes "Prediction".

This action captured the imagination of the popular press and columns of fanciful stories were published.

So that readers of "Prediction" should be presented with on accurate account of the phenomenon, I journeyed to Sturton and interviewed the local farmers.

Here are the facts as disclosed by Miss L. M. Reeve, who has courageously teneted the doomed land in order to make one last effort to reclaim it for productivity.

The Facts

She is a level-headed business woman who leads an active and strenuous life in her two capacities as farmer on her own account and Land Agent to Lord Walsingham.

"The curse originated in Elizabethan days", she said, "when the Lord of the Manor combined with his duties as Squire the responsibility of acting as the village parson.

"While giving lip service to the Protestant faith he had secret Roman Catholic services in Sturston Hall. The news spread abroad and he was eventually taken to Norwich gaol. The story runs that an old woman, who lay dying, thereupon cursed the Squire and all his possessions, prophesying that 'not one stone of the Hall or the Church adjoining it will remain standing, and its fields will become infertile.'"

Miss Reeve explained that this prophecy, handed down from generation to generation, had been fulfilled in every respect.

The Sturston fields have become notoriously unproductive, the Church has vanished, and the grand old Hall is no more.

"While the Hall was still standing it gained the reputation of being haunted by an uneasy spirit, and so alarming were the reports that no one could be got to occupy it."

"Whether the ghost was supposed to be that of the former Squire, I don't know", said Miss Reeve, "but the fact remains that the Hall became uninhabited and at the beginning of this century all the valuable interior panelling and decorations had been removed. Even the building itself could not resist the curse which was said to be laid upon it, and it gradually fell to pieces."

Together we visited the site where Sturston Hall and Church formerly stood. Only the crumbling wall of the old Churchyard, and an occasional tombstone, remained to prove that this wild and desolate scene had once been consecrated ground.

The words of the ancient curse had been all too literally fulfilled. As for the fields, they had reverted to heathland.

"Hangman's Round"

Miss Reeve conducted me to the area that has recently been put under cultivation, and pointed to another relic that is linked with the Elizabethan curse. This particular sector of the land is known as "Hangman's Round", and from Miss Reeve I learned that another Sturston parson, upon whom the curse had apparently descended, ended his life there by hanging from this tree.

"When I decided to farm the field", said Miss Reeve, "everyone pointed to the oak tree and told me that no good would come of it, and that my labours would be unfruitful. But I am hopeful that with faith and hard work the curse may yet be defeated, and already I have had some encouragement.

"Curiously enough, when things were at a very low ebb with the farm, and we did not know what to do, there came a high wind which blew all the lower branches off the oak tree. I have left them where they have fallen so that the villagers could see; and if you believe in omens, surely this is a good one, which augurs well for the crop."

A Previous Ceremony

Then she recalled that the late Rector of Merton had studied the curse and had once held "a proper curse-removing service" with prayers, on the site of the old church.

Having this in mind, and in view of her new experiment, Miss Reeve approached the clergy who have parishes adjoining her land, and invited them to conduct a Rogation service, for which she wrote a special prayer.

This service took place on May 13th, and was conducted by the Rev. E. Stanley Thomas (Rector of Merton, and Vicar of Thompson, Tottington and Sturston) and the Rev. G. H. Tugwell (Vicar of Stanford).

A Special Prayer

The service was a typical Rogation-tide ceremony and opened with a hymn, after which the Vicar of Stanford read the usual Rogation prayers. During the singing of the hymn, the Clergy led the villagers along the road to the fields, where the congregation said together the 67th psalm.

The procession had by then arrived at Hangman's Round. Here the Rev. E. S. Thomas read the following prayer:

Special Prayer For The Sturston Fields

O God who knowest when the sparrows and smallest of Thy creatures need Thy care, bless we pray Thee, this land of Sturston; give it Thy mercy and bless the fruits thereof. "Restore it to the graciousness of seed time and harvest and remove therefrom the ancient curse which has hitherto rested upon it." We ask that the labours of our hands may find favour in Thy sight, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

Minister's Statement

I interviewed the Rev. E. S. Thomas, who explained that when he was asked to officiate at the

(Continued on Page 50)

"I was afraid my husband's cold would keep him in bed for days!"

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NIGHT OF TEARS

Romance Of An Egyptian Festivity

By Herman Van Den Eerenbeemt

JUST South of Assuan, by the first cataract, lies the Island of Dreams: Philae. In this island Egyptian piety raised a temple to the Goddess Isis. For, by the side of the worship of the Nile-god Hapi the belief had grown up that at the spot from which the rising of the stream started, Isis used to sit, bewailing the death of her husband, Osiris.

"Osiris, beloved, where are you? Do you not hear me? Whither have you sailed, Osiris, loved one, you who are slender as the pillars in our palace, tall as the palms that cast their shadows across the lotus ponds in our gardens? Hear me, Osiris I beat the seistron and the plaint of my song ripples and trembles among the plumed papyri; the waters of the Nile are raised by the flood of my tears."

Lament Of Isis

Plaintively the sad evening breezes sigh through the crowns of the sorrowing tamarisks; with gloomy monotony the waves of the Nile beat the deserted banks. At the dawn the lotus flowers awaken from their dreams, in their hearts still the tears which they shed through the night in sorrow for the happiness that has departed.

"Osiris, I have not crowned your head with the white and the red, the double crown of Egypt; I have not closed your eyes, those eyes in which so often I used to mirror myself. I have not kissed farewell to your mouth, whose breath used to caress me with a fragrance as of smouldering sandal wood. I have not folded your hands for the last time, nor swaithed your limbs in the spotless cloth which I wove with utter love and tenderness in the women's appartments, while you were seated in council with the elders. I have not accompanied you to the Eternal Home, where you are to live to the end of time.

Osiris, they have torn you from me. They have cast you in the waters of the Nile, that you might never find rest in the House of the Ancestors."

And as Isis used to sit, by night, in the Island of Philae, weeping over the fate of her murdered husband, uttering cries of bitter grief, tears filled her eyes, tears which as they dropped into the stream multiplied themselves a thousand and a million times. And it is from these tears that grow the beneficent yearly floods.

Festival Of Summer Solstice

At the time of the summer solstice the Egyptians used to come in their thousands in pilgrimage to this lovely spot where the nightingales sang their songs of love in the acacia groves. And there they remained, keeping their vigil in the temple and watching the gauges for the Nile, whiling time away by the gentle singing of songs. And when the sun had sunken down into the realm of the dead, and the darkened sky had been brightened by unnumbered stars and the gentle rays of the moon; when from the distance there loated across in crystalline purity the sound of the rippling water breaking on the rocky shores of the island; when the nightingales sang one to the other in trills of ecstasy, and the watchers by the gauges announced that Isis had shed her first, sad tears, then the lamps would be kindled in the temple of the sorrowing Goddess and the worshippers would celebrate the memory of the Night of tears. Modern technique has accomplished the ideal at which the ancient Egyptians aimed. During the season of the floods the people used to lead the water of the Nile through canals into tanks, there to store it for use in the periods of drought which returned, as soon as the Nile had shrunk within its shallowest bed. From these storage tanks they spread the water over the fields by means of an ingenious system of irrigation. And this went on, year after year, throughout sixty centuries.

The Assuan Dam—The Modern Miracle

But modern man sets little store by sacred places of worship, and rather bands his mind to the solving of economic problems. So he invented a better system. By the first cataract, at Assuan, close to the caves that once were dedicated to the Nile-god Hapi, he threw a dam across the Nile, a massive wall more than two thousand yards in length and five and twenty fathoms high.

Here, after the November floods, the water is gathered to form a gigantic lake, a lake that holds half a million millions gallons of water and takes almost four months to fill. In the season of drought one hundred and eighty sluices distribute this mass of water little by little until, some time in June, the river starts once more to rise

That is how modern man has, most effectively, come to the aid of the ancient Nile-god, Hapi. But—all through the summer the island of Philae with its temples and kiosks now lies in the midst of unnaturally swollen masses of water, the surging waves of which eat mercilessly into the banks of the island of the lovely goddess Isis.

The water, in fact, penetrates her sanctuary and threatens the sacred places with destruction and desolation. No longer the song of the nightingales is heard at the fall of night. The pilgrims who once flocked to this spot to worship at her shrine have made the final pilgrimage to the shrines from which none returns And Isis—the goddess of the gentle wings—whither has she flown?

The Sphinx alone knows—but the ever-silent Sphinx stares, voicelessly, into the distance, guarding the holy secrets.

HOW NAZIS RUIN TRADERS

Policy Of Compelling Every Trader To Buy From Wholesalers Results In Widespread Disaster For Retailers

(By A Special Correspondent)

Recent official figures indicate that the heaven on earth promised to the mall trader by the Nazis before Hitler came to power has turned out to be something more like a hell on earth. National Socialism, like Fascism everywhere, appealed strongly to that part of the population which lived in fear of being pushed into the working class by the growing economic power of the upper classes. But the fate of retail trade has shown that the balance of forces has swung entirely against the small man. In Germany today there are about 800,000 retail shops, of which 432,031 are provision stores employing about 1,500,000 persons. Restaurants, public houses and small hotels number about 200,000. The total of commercial travellers and agents reaches 120,000 and hawkers and touring tradesmen come to about 180,000. Altogether, more than 4,500,000 people are considered to belong to the retail trade.

The average income of the population has decreased considerably, and the production and import of consumers goods has been heavily cut. Scarcity and inferior quality of goods has also had a bad effect on retail trade. After the persecution of Jews last November, about 3,200 Jewish shops were expropriated. But only 1,200 were "Aryanised." The other 2,000 had to close down for good.

Vienna had in 1938 about 15,000 "Aryan" provision stores. It has lately been announced that 3,500 are to be closed in the near future.

It is not surprising that in view of the consistent Nazi policy of closing down retailers the German Labour Front suggests that the younger generation should be advised not to become "bakers, butchers, tailors, barbers, paperhangers, book-binders, carpenters or waiters."

Shortage of products hits the retailer very hard. Every trader is compelled to buy from a wholesaler allotted to him by the Government. He receives his ration and is not allowed to choose what might be of use to him. The sale of foods takes place under strict control. Goods must always be paid for in advance, but their delivery often does not take place until two or three months after the date of the order.

Another hardship inflicted on the retailer is the increase in wholesale prices again the very opposite of what the Nazis promised before they attained power, and again a proof that in an alliance between the upper class and the middle class the small man is ultimately the loser. To-day the increase of wholesale prices is such that it has halved the profits of the retailer. While formerly the sale price lay about 20 per cent. to 30 per cent. above the wholesale price, the rise in wholesale prices has reduced the profit margin to 10 to 15 per cent.

This is true, above all, of food stuffs. A report from the Chamber of Economics Berlin Brandenberg says:—

"Bread, butter, eggs, sugar, beer, margarine and sausages are the articles that make up most of the turnover (in the retail trade). The profit (in comparison with wholesale prices) is from 7.5 to 12 per cent. and therefore, frequently does not cover business expenses which lie between 11 and 15 per cent."

The latest device to hit the retail trade is the demand for a fixed turnover which must be reached if the retailer wants to continue his business. Many a retail shop has already reached its last day. In December 1936, the number of Berlin retail shops was 52,822 By December, 1937, the number had dropped to 41,945. Of the 432,031 provision shops in Germany 246,787 yield such a small income that their owners are exempt from paying income-tax. Another 74,678 retail enterprises yield a yearly income of 1,500 to 3,000 marks (£75 to £150 at par) and 110,566 yield an income of about 3,000 marks.

"We demand the creation of a healthy middle class." says the Nazi party programme—and this is what has happened. "We demand the immediate requisition of the big stores and their lease to small traders at low cost. . ." —and this is what has happened.

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Polo Was Plaved In Ancient Persia

Contest Between Iran And Turan Seven Centuries Ago Was More Like A Battle Than Modern Genteel Sport

There is, on the face of it, small connection between Meadow Brook and that ancient capital of Persia, Ispahan, and it is indeed a long stretch in history from the pre-Christian era to to-day. Yet existing monuments and ancient literature prove that the connection exists, that those eight picked stalwarts of America and England ranged against each other in this year's series for the Westchester Cup at Meadow Brook are but carrying on a game which has been played for at least a score and seven centuries, says Mr. Eric Wakeham writing from London in the "New York Times."

In the main square of Ispahan there stand to-day two stone pillars, shaped at the top like miters. The distance betwen these two structures coincides exactly with that between the less solid posts between which the teams of America and England will endeavour to hit the ball this afternoon. The stone pillars are in fact the goal posts of the polo ground of the capital of Shah Abbas, and we know from the pen of the traveller Sir Anthony Shirley that the game played there resembled the modern game. The form of sticks used was the same as that of to-day, the ball was bowled into the center of the ground in the modern manner, and tactics and a code of rules were evident. Persian, and even Chinese, pictures give proof of the game down the centuries.

ON UPLANDS OF IRAN

If the famous "Shah Namah", the Book of Kings, of the eleventh-century Persian poet Firdausi is to be believed, teday's polo match is but a modern counterpart of one played on the uplands of Iran, the hero of which was the father of a monarch who was a mythical hero as early as the seventh century B. C.

Siawush, Prince of Iran, fled from his father's court, there having been a little trouble over a woman, to that of the neighbouring King of Turan. There Afrasiab welcomed Siawush as a friend and a renowned polo player. One of the first remarks exchanged, after the tautological compliments necessary on such occasions, was "To-morrow let us play polo."

And play they did in the first international match recorded. After a friendly exhibition, which may well be considered the equivalent of the modern habit of a preliminary knocking about of the ball, the match started—Iran vs. Turan. To the shouts of spectators, the clashing of cymbals, and the throb of drums, the players of those ancient kingdoms rode at each other through the dust. It was not long before the superiority of the Iranians was manifest. The Turanians lost their tempers, and only the diplomatic injunctions of Siawush to his men, couched in "high piping Pahlevi," a tongue unknown to the Turanians, that the match was a game, not a battle, saved a delicate international situation.

MORE LIKE A BATTLE

To this day men in the remote hill States bordering Kashmir play a game more resembling a battle than the game of more genteel Western civilization. The ground is the village street. Each side possesses a band, which vies in cacophonic rivalry with the other. The tunes are measures of encouragement with definite meaning, drubbed out on hand drums, kettle drums of goat skin and cornets of peculiar shape and excruciating tone. The captain of the side winning the toss gallops up the center of the ground with the ball in his hand. The ball is thrown into the air and struck, while the teams thunder in the wake of their captains.

Any player may catch the ball in mid-air and ride for the goal, endeavouring not to be pulled out of the saddle by his opponents, who are permitted by the rules to perpetrate most things short of actual murder. A mere hit through the posts does not necessarily score. The ball has to be picked up by hand by a member of the same side. Since opponents take the opportunity at any such attempt to slash at the ball to hit it back into play, cricket batting gloves would be an amenity to polo. There are however, no batting gloves, and knuckles consequently acquire a hardness similar to that of the walls surrounding the "ground." No periods exist.

A DIPLOMATIC INSULT

Many references to polo are traceable down the centuries. A stick and ball were the instruments of diplomatic insult when the King of the Persian presented these implements to Alexander as a hint that Alexander would do well to confine himself to a harmless game rather than take up more dangerous pursuits. Alexander riposted neatly by accepting the ball as representing the world and the stick as representing himself with which to beat it.

As a youth, Bahram, the Great Hunter of Omar Khayyam's day, had a special tutor for polo. Timur used the heads of the inhabitants of Damascus as polo balls when wreaking vengeance on that lovely city. Akbar, the Great Mogul, looked on the game as the best possible training for his officers and horses, and even made them play at night with flaming balls of "pallas" wood, so enthusiastic was he. Since Akbar needed, and habitually took but three hours of sleep at night, this pastime probably appealed more to him than to his officers.

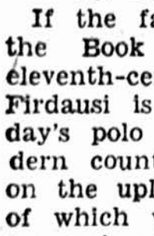
In the days of Firdausi and Haroun-al-Raschid the stick was shaped like a mustard spoon, and we hear that the gay monarch of Baghdad was too small to reach down with his stick at polo. An Emperor of Byzantium, we know from Cinnamus, was incapacitated from a toss at polo, and the Kutab-Minar, that lofty pillar dominating the site of one of the seven ancient capitals of India, near the Imperial Delhi of to-day is a memorial to a royal Moslem who was killed playing polo at Lahore.

PLAYED BY A QUEEN

Nor is polo for women a modern innovation. In the sixth century A. D., Shirin, the Byzantine queen of King Khusru Parvez of Persia, and her seventy maidens defeated the King and his courtiers on the polo field. 'These doves, these cities of sugar," as the King described Shirin and her maidens when going down to the ground "with happy heart to see the houris play," turned into hawks and lionesses on the polo field, and the King, slightly nettled by defeat, changed his views.

The game was evidently general among high-born women of the period, and a frieze in Central India depicts court women of the Mogul era playing the Byzantine form of polo, in which the ball was of leather and the stick possessed a racquet head. The King's affections even were staked on a game of polo by Shirin She challenged a rival to a game. Gurdiya, the she-devil, as Shirin described her to the King, defeated Shirin and became the bride of the King as a result. Whether Shirin thereafter also remained as Queen or whether she reverted to the harem of some 12,000 which Khusru is reputed to have possessed, history does not relate. So much, however, once rested on the result of a mere game—but a game which remains to-day as then, the king of games.

HOROSCOPE



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PROBING MYSTERY OF COSMIC RAYS

The marvellous developments of research on cosmic rays continue without abatement, writes the "Manchester Guardian." When one of the swift particles enters the upper atmosphere it produces a cascade shower of secondary particles which gradually broadens on the journey downwards. If two counters are placed a few inches apart, they will click simultaneously as different particles from the same shower go through them. The simultaneity of the clicks shows that both particles were due to the same original particle entering the atmosphere. It is evident that if the counters are moved apart they may be used to measure the width of a shower. P Auger, of Paris, has described in the "Journal de Physique" experiments with counters seventy-five yards apart on the Pic du Midi, and finds that numbers of simultaneous clicks occur in them. Thus enormous showers of particles at least seventy-five yards wide are produced by one particle entering the upper atmosphere. The energy of this original cosmic ray must be at least one thousand million million electron volts, and many times greater than that produced by the annihilation of matter. Thus these cosmic rays must be produced by something more energetic even than concentrations of atomic energy, or atomic explosions, and they are not, as it were, rays from the birth of matter.

Reading books may lead to higher things, but the book the average girl gets the most out of is a check book.

The mentally sketchy girl-friend says a girl, should think twice before taking on a new beau, but if she gave it a second thought he might get away.

A nervous little man entered the chemist's shop and asked for some weed-killer. The chemist eyed him suspiciously. "Oh, i-it's all r-right," the little fellow explained, "I'm a b-bachelor."

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

MODERN INDIA

MODERN INDIA VOL. I. By Upendranath Ball, Senior Professor of History, Dayal Singh College, Lahore 1939. Rs. 4-8-0.

Vol. II of this work is being written by Professor Syed Abdul Qadir of Islamia College, Lahore, and is expected to be out shortly. It will deal with the nineteenth century and after. The first volume under review deals with the entire period from the advent of the Europeans and the Mughals, that is, from the sixteenth century to the year 1805, when the Marathas practically succumbed to British supremacy.

The author claims (1) that he has carefully compared the records and materials available in print and ventured to draw up a connected account as far as possible and (2) that he has explained the problems of Indian History from the standpoint of an Indian. The book has twenty chapters and closely printed 747 pages. Each chapter has a short bibliography added to it. But there is no index and errata. The book is not the result of any new research or re-examination of the old original material. It is based on secondary authorities which are taken as standard works at present. It is also not possible for a single author to study afresh the whole field of original evidence published or unpublished relating to this period. Hence the only course for the author is to select events and to interpret them from his own view point, which he calls the Indian standpoint. The author has not contributed anything new or important by way of scrutiny and selection of facts or by way of reinterpreting them. In India it has also become very difficult to say that a particular view point is an Indian view point when one is dealing with the aims and objectives of Mughals or Marathas, Sikhs or Rajputs or of Islam or Hinduism. Indian history has failed to show an Indian viewpoint before the 19th century. It is only when the British became supreme in the land that a vague sort of Indianism rises up in our economic, political and cultural conflict with the British. In the 18th century and before there is hardly any Indian view point possible amidst racial, religious, and political conflicts within the country itself". The author's work is purely a compilation and to a certain extent useful as a record of important facts, figures, cultures and policies embodied in our past History. Very little space is accorded to the rise and growth of the Maratha Swarajya and Empire in this book. Their history is treated more as a part of Mughal and British History.

There are also no chapters relating to the culture and civilisation of the 18th century, both of the Marathas and Mughals, or of Hindus and Mussalmans before the completion of British political supremacy and before the Western contact. The author could have shown his originality there by breaking a new field. We do not know the exact state of our culture, morals, religion, society and learning during or at the end of that century. The author could have justified his claim of Indian view point by giving us and justifying a picture of that kind. From this point of view the book is disappointing. It is merely another edition of similar earlier books. There is nothing new by a way of selection, presentation or interpretation of historical facts, figures and policies. The author has spent much of his time and energy to put his volume into manuscript and into print.

S. V. P.

MINIMUM WAGE

THE MINIMUM WAGE: AN INTERNATIONAL SURVEY. Studies and Reports, Series D (Wages and Hours of Work) No. 22, Geneva 1939. (pp. viii + 257, price 5s. or Rs. 3.7-0 per copy.)

In view of the succession of changes and new developments in the field of minimum wage regulation and in answer to a felt need for current information in this regard, the International Labour Office has published a comprehensive international survey of the experience of all countries having such legislation. The present volume includes a series of monographs covering nine of these countries—Australia, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Great Britain Ireland, New Zealand, Peru and the United States.

The major part of each of these national monographs consists of a summary description of the development and present state of minimum wage legislation and its application in the country concerned. Wherever available information has permitted, this description has been supplemented by a brief account of certain of the major problems encountered and results achieved by wage legislation. Finally, to facilitate more detailed study of the experience of particular countries, detailed reference lists are given for each country as well as an international reference list at the end of the volume. The study is intended to be of particular interest to all who have to consider the advisability of establishing, modifying or extending any system of wage regulation.

By "minimum-wage regulation" is meant the fixing of legally enforceable minimum rates of wages by some authority other than the employers and workers or organisations of employers and workers directly concerned. Collective agreements, though they fix the standard or the lowest rates of wages which may be paid in any particular trade or industry, are consequently not included in this survey, unless they can be made binding on persons who have not agreed to accept their provisions

In Great Britain, the principal legislative measures regulating minimum wages are the Trade Boards Acts of 1909 and 1918, the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924, the Coal Mines (Minimum Wage) Acts of 1912 and 1934 and the Road Haulage Wages Act, 1938. The Trade Boards Acts set up Trade Boards in certain industries where wages are abnormally low, and contain provisions for an extension of the scope of this machinery to other industries by provisional orders, subject to confirmation by Parliament. In 1935 the number of Trade Boards in the country was 47, and the number of workers covered was 1,135,870, of whom 73 per cent. were women; in August 1938 the number of trades covered stood at 48.

The purpose of minimum wage regulation generally is to secure for able-bodied workers such wages as in the opinion of the Board are adequate to promote efficiency and to enable a worker to maintain himself and family in accordance with minimum standard of comfort as may be reasonable in relation to the nature of his occupation. A second consideration is that workers should be paid wages more or less equivalent to wages of workers in comparable occupations. In actual practice, these considerations, however, operate within the general frame-work of the Board's estimate of the rate which the market conditions of the trade permit it to pay.

Though India has not ratified the Minimum Wage Fixing Machinery Convention adopted by the I. L. Conference of 1928, there has been discernible in the last few years a growing volume of opinion in the country in favour of minimum wage legislation for trades in which wages are low and where there is no immediate possibility of efficient collective bargaining. The Whitley Commission advocated the fixing of minimum wages as a method for raising the standard of living of the workers, and recommended that special surveys of selected industries should be made to decide whether the fixing of minimum wage rates for them was desirable and practicable. The minimum wage issue has also come up in connection with the Bombay Textile Enquiry ordered in 1937 and the Court of Enquiry appointed by the Government of Madras to pronounce on the Coimbatore textile dispute. The Committee appointed by the United Provinces Government in 1937 to investigate the conditions of labour in general in Cawnpore, and of textile labour in particular, in its report recommended, first, minimum wage scales for certain categories of workers, and secondly, the setting up of a Wage Fixation Board on the lines of the British Trades Boards Consequent on a resolution adopted by the Bihar Legislative Assembly, the Bihar Government set up in 1938 a Committee to enquire into the conditions of industrial labour in Bihar, and incidentally to ascertain the possibility of setting up minimum wage fixing machinery in the Province. In January 1938, the Bombay Municipal Corporation approved a proposal to fix Rs. 25 per month as minimum wages for adult male workers, Rs. 21 for women workers and Rs. 19 for children. Further, private Bills incorporating the minimum wage idea have been introduced in the legislatures of Bengal, Orissa, C. P., and Sind

These trends in the direction of minimum wages have received added impetus from the growing demand of Indian labour for the application of the minimum wage principle to industries in which wage levels are at present inordinately low. Hence, the I. L. O. Report on the subject will arouse more than ordinary interest.

"INDIAN HOME"

The June issue of the "Indian Home", (Edited by Mr. Mohan V. Raj and published from 30, Central Bank Building, Fort, Bombay), is packed with articles of topical interest by well-known writers. Beginning with the May issue the "Indian Home" has introduced inner colour printing as an evidence that the journal is ever alert to the problems of to-day. Her Excellency the Marchioness of Linlithgow has been pleased to become its first patron. Mr. C. N. Zutshi who writes on teaching youngsters better ways is, indeed, hard on teachers and taught alike—but he has a sound and worthy reason. Education should enable people, he says, to do the right things—and enjoy doing them. "Cramming" cannot obviously achieve this. Miss Wahida Aziz in the "Art of the Needle" suggests that your palm may reveal your character—so can your needle work too. And more—she says that your needle-work will influence your generation for good! Other articles deal with "Family Insurance", "Clothes and the Woman", "Childhood Education Abroad", "Clean Out Your Cupboard", "Build Your Resistance", and "Safe Uses of Stoves", in which Mr. Trollip writes of the high toll of the stove resulting from careless handling of fires. And no one interested in the better homes and surroundings can afford to be without a copy of this excellently printed and neatly got-up "Indian Home" monthly.

EDUCATION THROUGH MUSEUM

APPEAL FOR MUSEUM EDUCATION

Mr. J. C. Basak (P.O. Dayalbagh, Agra), who has made a deep study of the subject and has established a model museum at Dayalbagh, submits here a scheme for mass education through museums, which, in his opinion, can be worked at a comparatively small cost. He invites heads of education departments, Universities, colleges and Schools, Members of the Legislative Council and Assemblies and patriotic leaders in the country to study the scheme expounded in the book. He further invites newspapers and journals to educate public opinion on the subject. The author treats the subject with deep earnestness and faith and gives an amount of technical detail statistics which cannot fail to be of use to museum authorities. The reviewer agrees that a museum (whilst it cannot replace formal education) should be made at least as attractive as a cinema, as it is certainly more educative. The author has received assurances of sympathy from many distinguished persons, but so far, very little practical encouragement, which is a pity. Mr. Basak's introductory note ends with the following sporting offer: "I shall be glad to send "Hints on Museum Education" and "Educational Reformation in India" to any sympathetic person, who does not wish to buy them, on his sending me Re. 1/- for each book He can keep it for a week and return to me at his cost in good order. On getting back the book, I will send him postage stamps of Re 0-12-0 in a stamped envelope." We trust Mr Basak will find many buyers of his interesting book

N. H. P.

INDIAN COMPANIES ACT

THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT (VII of 1923) as amended up to February, 1938. By N. H. Jhabvala, B.A., LL.B., Advocate (O.S.), High Court, Bombay. (Lakhani Book Depot, Bombay). Pages 62, iv. Price Rs. 1-8-0.

The book is prepared as a help to passing Law Examinations and is on a par with the author's hand-books on several other branches of the law. To summarise the provisions of the Indian Companies Act, and to add to it a comparative and explanatory notes all within the compass of sixty-two pages, is a feat of which the author may well be proud. The reviewer trusts that no student will make the mistake of avoiding a study of the full Act and its Schedules. It is only after such study that the book under review can serve the purpose of a capital refresher. Some examination questions are given at the end of the book.

N. H. P.

Pleasant Homes

Household Linen For The Bride

LINEN IS SYMBOLIC OF WELL-KEPT HOUSE—PERSONALISED MARKINGS—SIZE-TABS ARE A BOON—RE-INFORCED WEAVES

Every fastidious homemaker takes her linen chest as seriously as she does the national debt or the foreign situation. Because it's just as important. Not that it matters that much in itself but it symbolizes all that she herself represents and the way she is doing her job. And that happens to be just about the most important thing that is going on in the world to-day.....whether the woman of generation just past have brought up children that can face and solve the world's problems.....whether the women of to-day are bringing up children who can meet to-morrow's crises. It is a job to respect and be reverent about, this business of running a home and family, for the world will be little different from the people in it.

Yes, the linen chest is symbolic of far more than it represents materially. And that is why everybody is interested in the bride's linen trousseaux, why linen has always been a traditional gift for a bride. That is why, to this day, you won't go far wrong in your estimate of a home-maker if you judge her by her linen chest, not how fine her things may be but how fastidious she is about them.

Her Mark

Brides of to-day seem to sense this more than those of us who set up housekeeping in the so-called golden days before the depression,—in those days when nobody had time for anything, though goodness knows, just what we did with all our time, what with automatic this and electric that. And so there is now far more interest, not just in sheets and towels as necessities but in household linen that has individuality, that expresses the personality of the lady of the house. Instead of being content, then, in just having a bountiful supply of staples of good quality, she takes these same things and adds her mark,—a monogram, a characteristic motif, a decorative design. And ideas for these motifs are very fresh and distinctive, after such a long period of plainness.

We've been prowling in and out of some very grand linen shops recently, small shops that sell only treasures. And we fingered the linen that will be making style news in the months to come,—just as exclusive "modistes" create costumes that are copied and become popular everywhere, so the leading linen designers originate smart models too. We saw one set consisting of a sheet and a pair of pillow cases priced at a hundred and twenty-five rupees. Pale peach linen it was with an intricate hand-done applique pattern in white in an outline of flowers and scrolls. The pillow cases were the button-on placket kind with broad hemstitched hems on four sides. After all, the cost here was largely in the handwork, which any fine needle-woman could copy—and thereby have an heirloom.

Petal Monogram

Another beauty began with a plain white sheet of finest percale and a hemstitched hem. Along the hem garlands of flowers, were embroidered, rose and lavenoces with pale green leaves——then in the centre, one larger blossom had its petals in the form of a monogram. This sheet, with a pair of pillow cases to match, cost a mere seventy-five rupees. There again was something rare and fine that any woman with patience and skill could make herself. Hand-hemstitching was the only finish needed for a pair of sheets of all-over flowered-sprigged linen that we saw,—this set cost over fifty rupees.

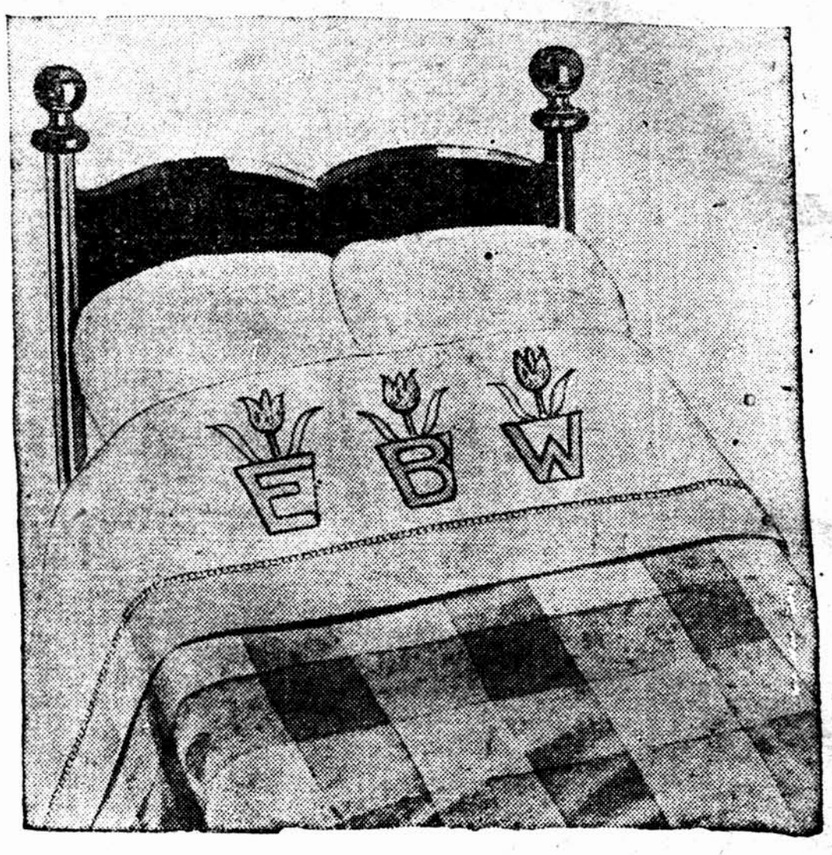
Where The Show

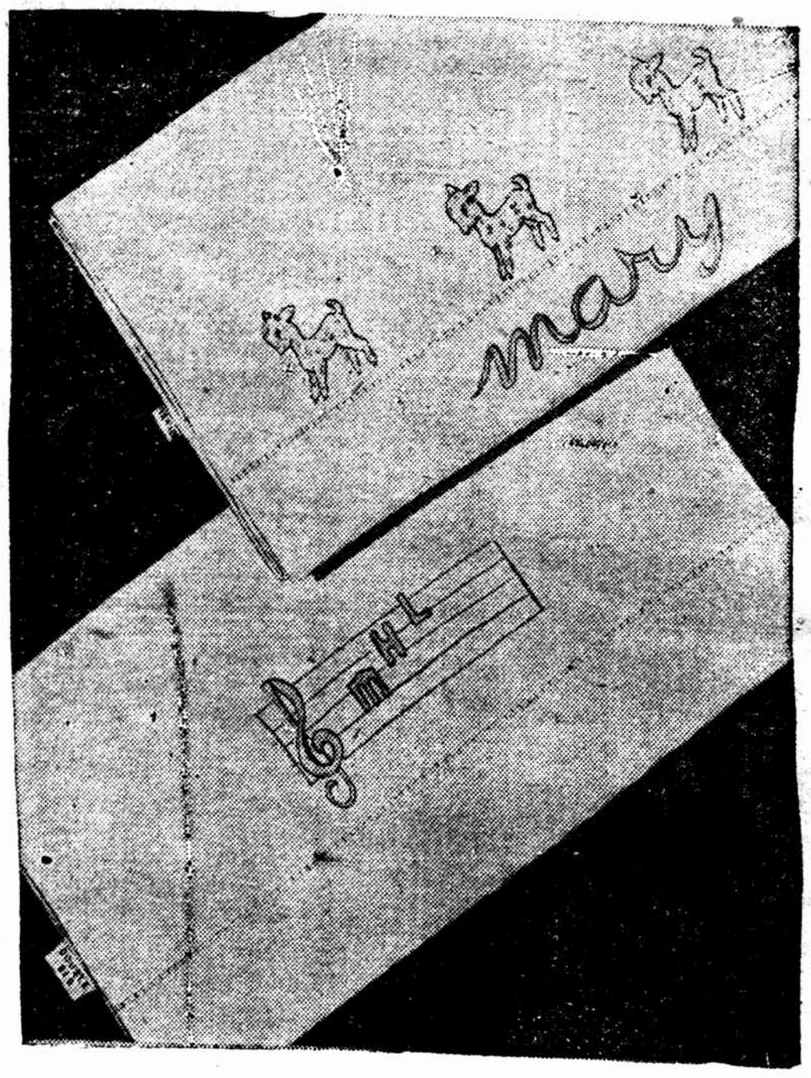
Amusing were novelty pillow case with Mr. embroidered on one and Mrs. on the other, in place of the conventional monograms. And speaking of pillow cases, the trend is toward placing the initials in the upper left hand corner in place of on the flap,—the reason being that they show more!

When all's said and done, nothing could be nicer than a perfectly formal monogram in white on white, and beautifully worked. Or a contrasting colour is only a slight concession to frivolity. The main thing is,—do something to make these sheets belong to their owner express her style, whether she's glib or serious. And see that she has plenty of them.

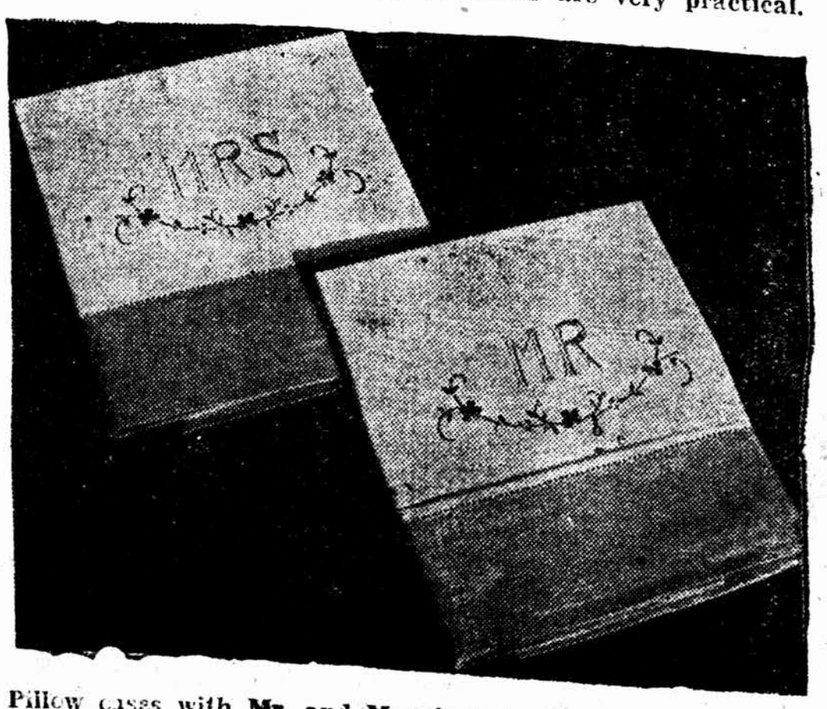
As for practical considerations,—here are the things to remember

(Continued On Page 42)





Left:—The two top monograms are on pillow cases and suggest using the upper corner instead of the flap end for the monogram—it will show better that way. The lower drawing of a sheet has a monogram in a sail boat shape. Right:—Two more gay ways that a clever lady could give individuality to plain sheets. Incidentally the size tabs on one important make of sheets are very practical.



Pillow cases with Mr. and Mrs. instead of monograms are amusing and different.

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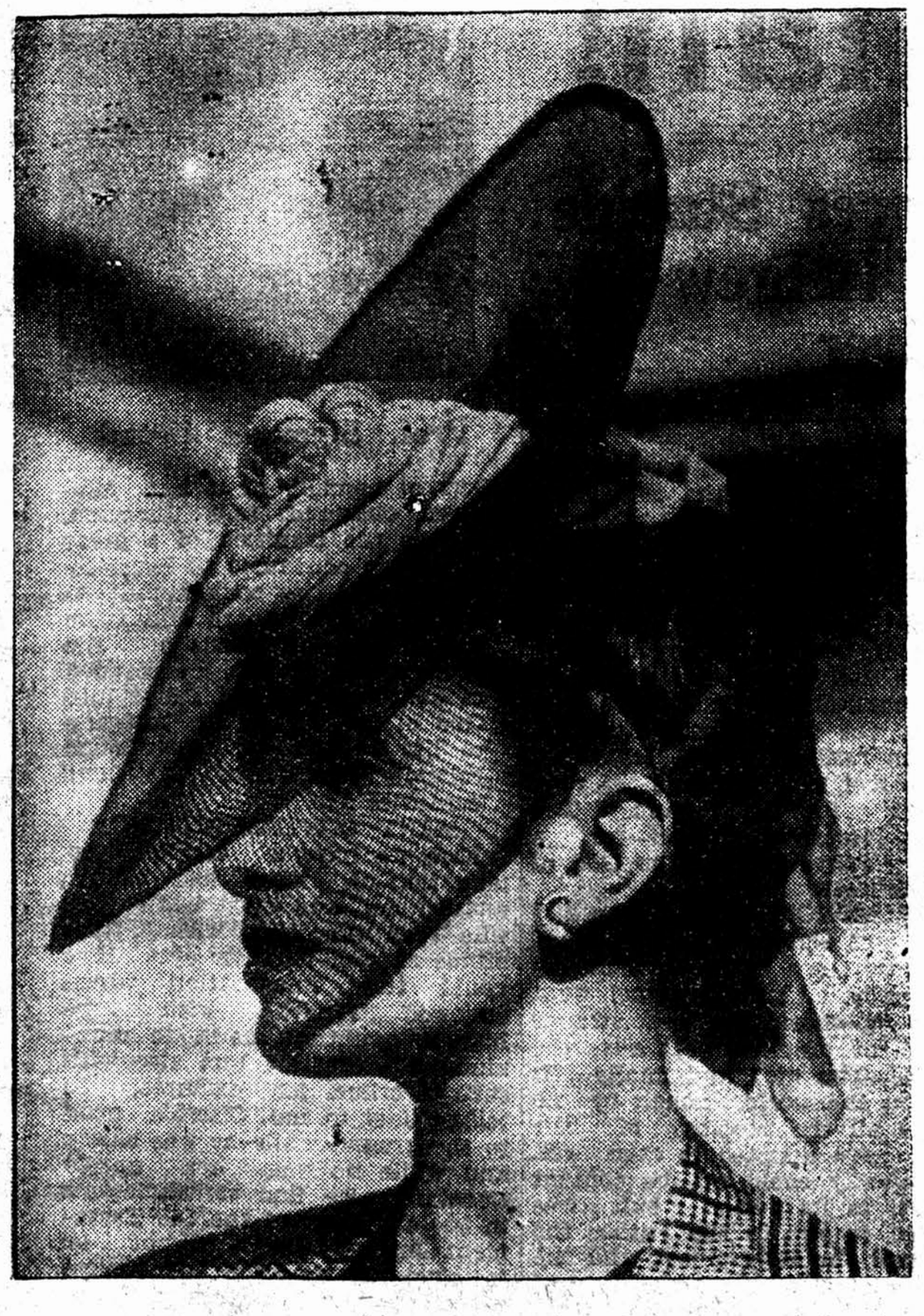
Fort, BOMBAY.

A Page For Women



This charming hat fashion from Paris was seen at Epsom on Derby Day. The veil effect is given by shadows formed by the sun filtering through the gauze material of the hat.

NO WEDDING PRESENTS

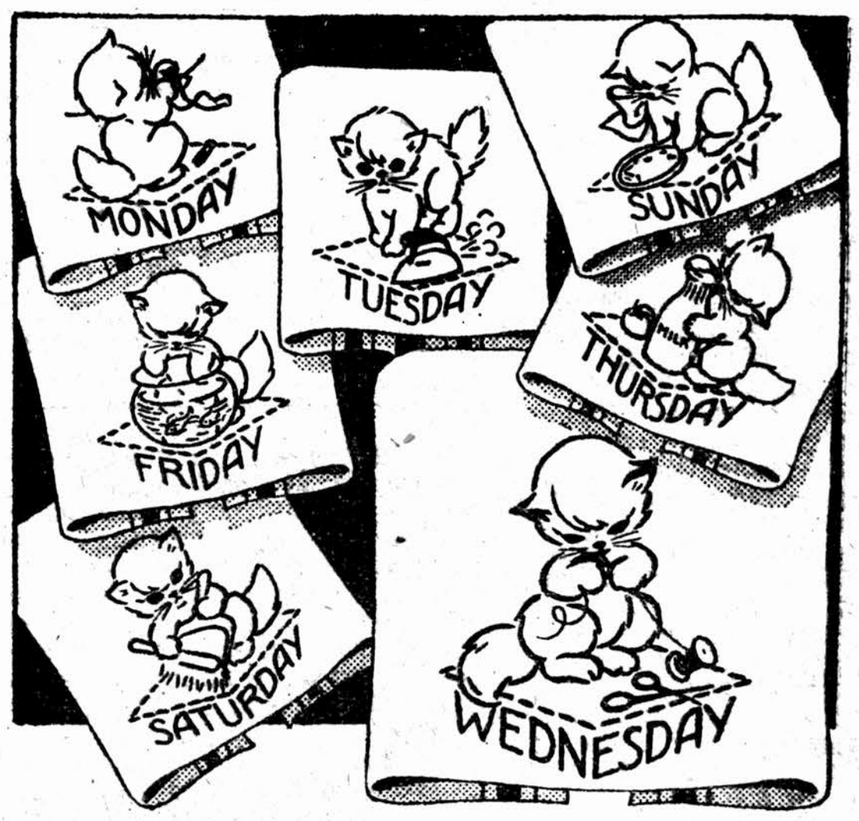
LATEST TURKISH REFORM

Reforming zeal of the sterner sort has not died down in Turkey with the disappearance of Kemal Ataturk, says the "Manchester Guardian".

The same remorseless spirit which banished the fez and the Arabic characters is still at work. The latest simplification has to do with weddings; word has gone forth from Angora that dowries to brides are illegal, and so are any special ceremonies to celebrate an engagement. The holding of wedding festivities outside the home and in places such as hotels is forbidden, and so, most remarkable departure of all, is the making of wedding presents. This sounds a stern code. Shades of the prison house being to close with great severity from the instant that the newly married couple set out on their joint voyage; with no dowries and no wedding presents they must evidently proceed under their own financial steam from the moment that the cruise begins. And in this country, even if the bride and bridegroom were very properly content to be all in all to each other, there would be probably be a great outcry against a gross interference with legitimate trade from the manufacturers and retailers of cruet-stands, toast-racks, and other articles of domestic ornaments of use. One might understand this dead set against generosity if the Turks were still addicted to the acquiring of the four wives which the law of the Prophet permits; four sets of toast-racks might be regarded as a harsh and unconscionable tug at the purse-strings of even the most well-disposed of friends and relations. But it is understood that times are too stern and the laws too strict for polygamy to be widely practised in the modern Turkey. One marriage is enough, and even that must now be a frugal affair—far more frugal than would be approved in this land of more lavish traditions.

Encouraging a bashful beau is hard work unless you've had training as a cheer leader.

Playful Kitty At Work.



Each day of the week kitty does some new task. She is enjoying it, too. Can you picture her embroidered on your plain linen towels? Each of the seven designs measures 4-1|2 by 5 inches. They can be embroidered in one solid colour or in more than one.

(Released by The Bell Syndicate,

I've found the way to keep my skin from growing old

No woman need torment herself with the thought of losing the freshness of youth if she will stop to realize that the beauty she admires and envies in other women can be hers through simple, daily skin care.

You can keep your skin young looking and your complexion beautiful through the daily use of Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Cold Cream.

Used alone, Perfect Cold Cream overcomes skin dryness, leaving the complexion fresh and clear. Used with Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Skin Tonic, Perfect Cold Cream is ideal for counteracting an oily skin. Perfect Cold Cream removes dirt accumulations resulting from excessive oiliness, while Perfect Skin Tonic stimulates the circulation, and tones the skin.

When tiny lines commence to form at the corners of the mouth and eyes, Perfect Cold Cream will smooth them out before they become visible.

Tiny little specks resulting from clogged-up pores develop into ugly blackheads if neglected. Because of its penetrating action, Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Cold Cream removes impurities from clogged-up pores, and the tiny, black specks soon disappear.

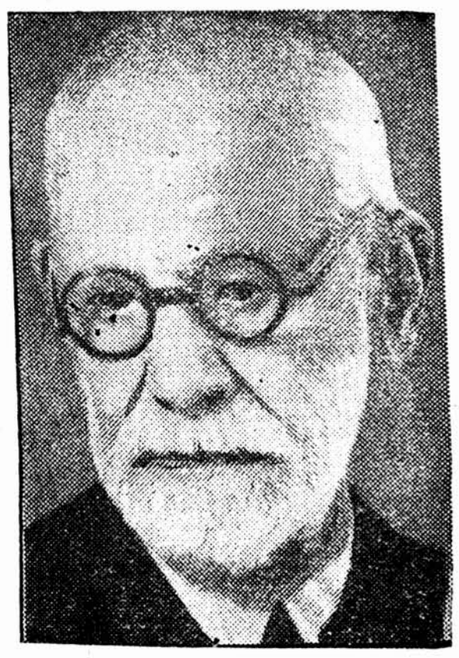
Best of all, Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Cold Cream nourishes the skin tissues and makes them supple and firm. Perfect Skin Tonic, by its invigorating action, closes the pores and helps eliminate lines and wrinkles.

You will never experiment with other face creams and lotions after using Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Cold Cream and Perfect Skin Tonic. Your skin will take on the renewed freshness of youth — threatening lines of age will disappear — and your face will radiate a loveliness that is only possible with a clean healthy skin.

Write to Herbertsons, Ltd., P.O. Box 431, Dept. O, Bombay, for the Daggett & Ramsdell booklet on Complexion Beauty.

Moses Was An Egyptian!

Prof. Freud Advances Strange Theory About Hebrew Law-giver



Prof. Sigmund Freud

Not often does a new book come my way which stimulates thought, sets imagination working, leaves a dent on the mind. Professor Freud's new work, "Moses and Monotheism" (Hogarth Press, 8s. 6d.), does all this, writes Mr. Hamilton Fyfe in "John O'London's Weekly.' It makes me gladder even than I was before that my country has given shelter to this distinguished victim of Nazi persecution. Some of it was published in a Vienna psycho-analysis magazine before Herr Hitler extended his system to Austria. Most of it is new. Its aim is to trace the emergence of the idea of One God from the welter of polytheism (worship of many gods) some thirteen centuries before the beginning of the Christian era.

Religion began as a result of fear. Early men thought, when they saw lightning and heard thunder, that they must be in presence of some conflict between invisible, immensely powerful beings. They supposed that, when crops failed or cattle died from epidemic, they were being punished for something they had done or failed to do. They imagined a host of demons or deities inhabiting trees and rocks and streams, and influencing their lives at every turn. Many students of religion have believed that the belief in One God resulted from the general development of the human intellect, but Professor Freud points out that the Greeks never adopted it—apparently never thought of it, although they were intellectually in advance of any race before or since.

THE SUN-WORSHIPPERS.

The theory expounded here, with subtle dexterity which it is a delight to follow, is that the great leader who rescued the Hebrews from Pharaoh and taught them to worship One God was a follower of the Egyptian king, Ikhnaton (we know him as Akhnaton), who tried to convert his people to Sun-worship; and that the God of Israel was therefore the same which still has adherents in Persia and India (Parsees), and which represented the most natural object for humanity to regard as divine.

Akhnaton failed. He was in too much of a hurry. He suppressed the old religions, closed temples, seized ecclesiastical property, ordered any inscriptions which mentioned more than One God to be erased. He was so full of his notion that the Sun, the source of all growth and power, must be the one and only deity that he regarded opposition as wilful stupidity. He tried to stamp it out, but as soon as he died the old myth, magic, and sorcery which he had forbidden were quickly restored. They were a vested interest which provided a fat living for a vast heirarchy of priests.

TWO DIFFERENT PERSONALITIES.

There must have been left, however, many who still cherished the noble idea of One God, Creator and Father of all, to be approached without any fear or need of priestly intervention. Professor Freud's theory is that Moses was one of these. He may even have been a teacher of Akhnaton's faith. And he was in all probability an Egyptian. For the story that he was found by a princess in a river does not seem to Professor Freud to be any more than a variation of a familiar legend which is found attached to a great many heroes in ancient times. Many circumstances point in the author's view to his being of Egyptian birth.

How, then, did he become the leader and lawgiver of the Habira (Hebrews)? That can only be guessed at. And the difficulty of conjecture is intensified by the historical character Moses being composed of two different people. With the personality of the great teacher who endeavoured, with doubtful success for a long time, to make the Hebrews monotheistic was added that of a Midianite priest who favoured the worship of Jahve (Jehovah), a volcano god (that is, one created by the fear of fire and smoke coming out of a mountain). The Egyptian Moses was ungratefully murdered by the "stiff-necked" tribesmen whose feet he had set on the road to the Promised Land. The other Moses triumphed—for a time. Jahve became the God of the Hebrews.

THE MONOTHEISTIC IDEA.

But not the volcano-god Jahve. The seed sown by Moses came up eventually. Although Israel went often "a-whoring after strange gods," the prophets kept alive the monotheistic idea and finally it overran the world, though by no means all the peoples of the world have adopted it even yet. Christianity could not be content with it in its purity, but was obliged to add to the Father the Son and the Holy Ghost, and the Mother of God and an army of Saints are also worshipped. Gradually, however, the volcano-god, cruel, exacting, revengeful, has been giving place to the God of Akhnaton and Moses, merciful, kindly, benignant.

For a long period after the murder of Moses, Jahve was triumphant, probably for the reason that he did not differ substantially from the Baal gods before whom the Hebrews' neighbours trembled.

The religion of Moses, however, had not perished. A sort of memory of it had survived, obscured and distorted. It was the tradition of a great past that continued to exert its effect from the background; it slowly attained more and more power over the minds of the people, and at last succeeded in changing the god Jahve into God of Moses, and in bringing to life again the abandoned religion Moses had instituted centuries ago.

MANY CONTRADICTIONS.

Here we have a credible explanation of what has always puzzled me—and must baffle all who read the Bible with their minds as well as their eyes. How could the imagination which endowed Jehovah with the highest qualities known to mankind have credited him also with such a crime, for example, as telling Jael to nail Sisera's head to the ground while he was asleep and while he was her guest? Constantly we find contradictions in the character of the Old Testament Jehovah which cannot be satisfactorily disposed of unless we accept the idea that it was really a combination of two very different characters.

The latter part of the book, which relates religious events to neurotic processes, is of less general interest, though it adds here and there some fact or suggestion of value to the main theme. I hope I have shown that this theme is of the most vivid interest historically and spiritually. Though what the author's fellow-Jews will say to it I dare not think!

Escape From The Plantation Barracks

Story Of Exploitation In West Indies

Mr. Krishna Menon here describes how in the West Indies the people, ill-clad, underfed, unbenefited by British rule, are organising under mass leadership to resist oppression:—

The group of islands in the Carribean Sea, now known as the West Indies,* is one of the oldest and most exploited parts of the Empire.

They were discovered by Columbus, romantically "by mistake" for India.

There the romantic part of history ends. The rest is rather sordid.

Settlers swarmed in. Slave labour amassed fortunes in cocoa, coffee, sugar, and cotton for them. The very "prosperity" which has enabled these fortunes to be built during the eighteenth and nineteenth century was based upon the misery and oppression of the toilers.

Prosperity has gone. The misery has become intensified and once again West Indies has become news.

There have been riots and strikes, firing and repression. Oil and sugar interests are asserting the rights of civilisation over the people who are refusing to sit mute under exploitation and tyranny. A political conscience has arisen. Labour and Trade Union movements have taken shape in the islands.

* * * *

The total population of the West Indian islands is about 2½ million. Of these a million and a half are in Jamaica, about 450,000 in Trinidad, 340,000 in British Guiana, about 200,000 in the Barbados and the remainder scattered over the rest of the island group.

The white population is about 3 per cent. of the total, but it dominates the entire island and its population of Negroes, Indians and Chinese. They are the planters, the bankers and the big industrialists.

They rule the country and they have the key positions in the services and the control of the government.

They are an exclusive, owning caste asserting its economic and political power and claiming racial superiority.

The Indians, chiefly in Trinidad and British Guiana, form about 12 per cent. of the population. Like the African slaves they were brought there to be exploited under a system of indentured labour not far removed from slavery. In Trinidad and British Guiana they are about a-third to half of the population.

The people of African decent to whom the country really belongs are about 80 per cent. of the population and the vast majority of them are the most exploited of all.

There are some wealthy West Indians, many educated and able people.

Among these are the professional men, technicians, school teachers and business men. The bulk of this section of the people are progressive potentially if not actually.

Among them are to be found at present some of the leading reformers, the leaders of trade unions and political movements.

Equally, this section breeds the sycophants and the props of the Empire who bask in the sun of official patronage.

Half the population is agricultural, poor and exploited. There are peasants who own a little land, but the vast majority are just workers. The urban population, which is nearly half of the whole is composed of industrial workers, in small business or in domestic and government service.

* * * *

Wages for agricultural labourers vary from 1s. 3d. per day in the smaller islands to 2s. per day in Jamaica.

Housing conditions are deplorable, the people are ill-clad and underfed. Fifty per cent. of the agricultural labourers live in barracks in plantations which are a relic of the slave days. The capacity of resistance to disease is low owing to malnutrition. Any school teacher, if he or she speaks the truth, can tell you that the children are for the most part underfed.

There is no housing legislation, no unemployment or health insurance. Protective legislation for labour is grossly inadequate—almost farcical.

In the matter of education the Indies are much more advanced than many other parts of the Em-

(Continued On Page 41)

*"Labour in the West Indies". By W. Arthur Lewis, New Fabian Research Bureau. 1/-.

"Warning from the West Indies". By Professor McMillan. Faber. 8/6.

"Trinidad and the Tribunal". By John Jagger, M.P. "New Dawn".

Einstein Counsels Patience To Jews

Britain Has Ignored Her Sacred Pledge, But Her Power Should Not Be Allowed To Be Shattered By Her Totalitarian Foes, Says Famous Scientist

Urging Jews not always to look passively to England for a determination of their fate, Professor Albert Einstein, eminent scientist, appealed to the Jewish National Workers Alliance to continue their peaceful work with re-doubled effort, says the "New York Times".

Speaking from his home in Princeton, Professor Einstein broadcast his address which ran as follows:—

"I am pleased to greet the members of the Jewish National Workers Alliance on this occasion and I feel the need to say a few words in this moment of distress and disappointment.

"England has, in part, ignored its sacred pledge. She gave her word then in a dire hour and she is acting now, too, in a dire hour.

"Remember, however, that in the life of a people, and especially in times of need, there can be only one source of security—namely, confidence in one's own strength and steadfastness. We are justified, indeed, in feeling this confidence. For what the Jewish nation has achieved in Palestine through the self-sacrificing efforts of the pioneers and through the unselfish voluntary aid of Jews in other lands bears witness to an extraordinary productive force.

I remember vividly the time when the all-too-wise and all-too-cautious people among us were wont to say: "It is futile to invest energies and to attach hopes to this waste land!" To-day we find large sections of this waste-land converted into flourishing gardens, and close to a half-million of our brethren, including a considerable number of the former skeptics and opponents, as well as their children, have found a new home in the old homeland.

ENGLAND'S POSITION IMPORTANT

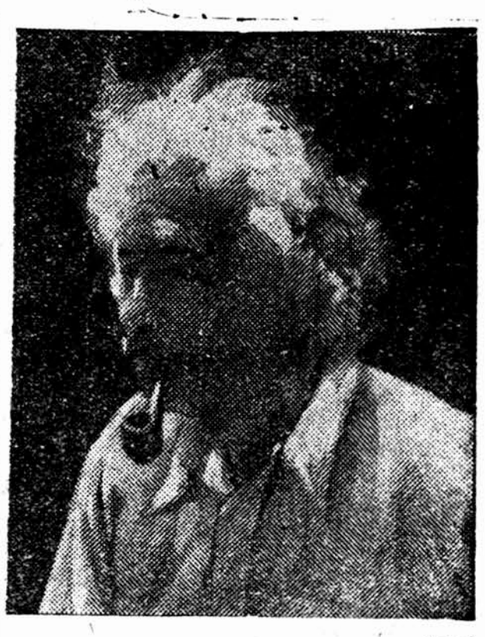
"And now a word about England: Remember in the midst of your justified embitterment that England's opponents are also our bitterest enemies, and that in spite of everything the maintenance of England's position is of utmost importance to us

Consider further that it is in the vital interest of the Arab world, too, that England's power should not be shattered by the hysterical lust for conquest of the totalitarian adventures. This elementary fact must and will soon penetrate into the consciousness of the Arabs.

"We must strive, therefore, that in our ranks reason should prevail over disappointment and embitterment. The Arabs have been led into their suicidal uprising by terror and foreign agitation. But they, too, will after a while recognise the logic of facts, especially when we will have learned that our own future depends on our ability to arrive at a modus of honest co-operation with them.

"There could be no greater calamity than a permanent discord between us and the Arab people. Despite the great wrong that has been done us, we must strive for a just and lasting compromise with the Arab people. In face of the common foe that confronts us both, this goal must be accessible. Let us recall that in former times no people lived in greater friendship with us than the ancestors of these same Arabs.

On the other hand, let us not always fix our gaze on England and passively await the determination of our fate from there. Undaunted by the events of recent days, we must continue our peaceful work with redoubled effort. We know that the path of least resistance leads to ruin surely as does the path of conquering force but we are certainly not in a position to persuade others of this truth. We can only stand firm and not lose courage for a single moment.



Prof. Einstein

This spirit of faith carried our forefathers through times of greatest distress, so that our productive force—unbroken through milliennia—contributed to the enrichment of human culture. Let us be steadfast, so that future generations may be justified to say the same of us."

HEROES OF THE SILENT WAY

By T. L. VASWANI

One by one they go—thinkers, seers, exponents of the Theistic Dispensation! Dr. P. K Ray, D.Sc., the philosopher with a rich mind, a radiant simplicity. Sir J. C. Bose, the scientist filled with the ancient Rishis' vision of the One Life in all: he proved, scientifically, that the mineral world and the vegetable world responded to external stimuli in the same manner as the human world. Principal H. C. Maitra, a man of that true scholarship which blends knowledge with communion: he built the City College, Calcutta, with singular devotion and singular self-effacement. Sir Brajendra Nath Seal: him I regard as contemporary India's greatest man of culture. And now comes the news of the passing of Brahmarshi Sir Venkatratnam of South India.

It was my privilege to come into personal contact with these five great ones, the "Panch Piaras"—to use an expression taken from Sikh history,—of the modern Theistic Church in India. To know them was to love them. In this period of intellectual confusion and moral chaos, these great men believed in and built life in inner forces. And they all believed that Religion, not Tradition, Religion, not creeds and conventions can meet the problems created by the new forces evoked by new contacts of East and West. They recognised that the world is in a serious crisis. It is a crisis the most serious since the epoch of Sri Chaitanya in India, and the collapse of the Roman Empire in the West. Civilisation, spirituality, reverence for the "Atman," God and the Golden Rule of Love are all challenged to-day as never before in the world's history.

Not one of these five witnesses to the Ancient Wisdom of the Spirit experience what Sir Oliver Lodge in his old age calls "enjoyment of tranquillity." They all lived laborious days. When I saw Sir Venkataratnam Naidu last, during my South Indian tour, some years ago, he looked old, "prematurely old", I said to myself. He had worked hard, very hard he had spent himself in the service of God and humanity. All the Five had a common inner atmosphere: a common weather of the soul. They all asked for space to grow like a tree. That "space" was "freedom". They all insisted on the infinite value of the "individual." None of them was a politician. All of them were conscious of the limitations of the political movement in India. They rose above "credalism" "communalism" "narrow nationalism" to the broader vision of the Brotherhood of Man. They were alive to the vital things in mind and spirit. Profoundly religious were they all: none of them believed in the ascetic ideal. They believed in life. They were in love with Life. And they, in different spheres, sought to realise the Kingdom of the One God,—"One without a second". These Leaders of Culture, also, contributed to the New Renaissance in India, to a new Renewal of Religion. This, to them all, was the very heart and centre of true national life. And they believed in the Brotherhood of Religions, the Unity of all Races, the Fellowship of all Nations.

To-day's youths growing up in cults of Godlessness may well profit by a study of the lives and writings of these great ones of the older generation. In this period of noise and excitement, these Heroes of the Silent Way proclaimed the eternal spiritual independence of the Indian Nation. They lived in tune with the Infinite! They died serene and strong! Homage to them!

A GUIDE TO
SUFFERERS
Deals with The Following:
FREE BOOK
Physiology of disease, means of avoiding evil influences of nine planets, methods of gaining sex-energy and retentive power, way to get rid of Leprosy, Leucoderma, all sorts of skin-diseases, Dyspepsia, Female diseases, etc. Sent absolutely free
Address: HOWRAH KUSHTA KUTIR, Post Box No. 7, Howrah.

STUDENTS RUN GROCERY STORE

LEARN ACTUAL SALESMANSHIP WITH AID OF TRADESMEN

The Greenwich High School salesmanship and retail selling classes have recently opened a retail store called the Student Shop, says the Greenwich (Connecticut) correspondent of the "New York Times".

At the present time it is being operated as a grocery store open from 8 a. m. to 3 p. m.

The personnel is picked from the salesmanship, retail selling, book-keeping and office practice classes of the commercial department. All told, twenty-four students serve on the store staff during the various periods of the day. The staff consists of a manager, assistant manager, sales promotion manager, sales clerks, book-keeping staff, and office girls, who are employed during their study periods so as not to interfere with the rest of their school work.

COLONIAL-TYPE FRONT

The store has a colonial-type front which is cleverly built into the wall. The designing and part of its construction was done by students in the mutual arts department. The floor and counters are inlaid with linoleum. The shelving and counters, all adjustable, are finished off in a walnut stain. The windows have Venetian blinds.

A six-drawer cash register, electrically operated refrigerator, scales, coffee mill, adding machine and sales-slip machine are included in the equipment, and have been contributed or loaned by either local or national concerns.

The merchandise is sold to the 1,700 students, teachers and any near-by customers who drop in. It is furnished by any local grocer who wishes to put his goods into the shop. All merchandise is accepted at retail, and the full retail price goes to the contributor. At present twelve dealers, including two chains and one neighbourhood grocer, have their merchandise on display.

The store maintains a delivery service on any order over dol. 2 and also runs a telephone service, which functions continually.

"Why so gloomy Abdul?"
"'Tis yonder cursed serpent. But a moon back he danced to my magic flute. Now he will not move but to the wireless."

A Short Story

"It Was Too Late!"

By 'MASI'

It was a Friday evening, and as Mr. Malik walked back from his office the same road he had come, he set himself to consider his future. But inspite of his best efforts his thoughts drifted aimlessly, not to the future, where he would have them be, but to the past—that past which he desired to forget, to obliterate from his memory. He did not know why it was, but an inexplicable anxiety concerning his late decision not to take back his wife, at least for some time to come, now began to affect him. Foolish he knew it to be, yet he could not escape the idea that in some way he had not done the correct thing. He knew very well that had it not been for his sister and her husband he would never have found out the dreadful 'incident'! Nay, more; he was dimly aware that but for them, and their insistence on it as the only proper course open to him, he would never have taken action. All would have been forgiven and forgotten, had not they said he must send his wife away, if not for his own sake, at least for that of his family. While he felt grateful for all they have done for him since the sad occurrence, still, in the depths of his heart, he felt entitled to blame, and sometimes almost to hate, his kind relatives. To them both he really owed the break-up of his life, for when all was said and done, it had to be admitted that the 'incident' had only occurred when he was away abroad and his wife was in their custody. His sister could have easily kept Kamla out of mischief, but he was bitterly deceived. This gave him a jolt! And with a flash the conviction seized him that there must be something in it. His first reflection was—What had best be done? Constant cogitation convinced him of the supreme importance for instituting careful enquiries into the alleged 'incident' before taking any final decision in the matter. He had accordingly entrusted the enquiry to a trusted friend of his, whose findings he knew could never be wrong. It was now a week his friend had been put on to the job, and he expected a telegram any moment, which would retrieve his life out of this miserable uncertainty. His telegram would definitely show what had happened, and whether his wife was really to blame. Till then he had resolved to keep his peace.

It took him more than an hour to reach his house, and when he entered the drawing room he noticed sitting by the window there was a woman, whose head, turned away towards the dying light, was resting on her hand. He advancing, doubtfully, all at once stood still, as if he had lost the power of motion. The woman turned her head.

"Good Heaven!" he exclaimed. "What's this?"

For a moment he thought his eyes must be playing some curious trick, but soon he realised there was no mistake about it, and it was Kamala! She appeared thin and pale, and there were dark rings round her eyes. A feeling of poignant regret, of pity for her, came over him, and for a moment he saw a vision of himself, magnanimous, forgiving, taking the peccant Kamala back to his heart, and becoming once more, in a material sense, comfortable!

But what about his relatives? He suddenly saw the whole of that little world rising up in judgment, smiling pityingly at his folly, and weakness. During his whole life he had always steered his safe course by what may be called the compass of public opinion, and now he thought he couldn't do otherwise. After all the telegram, which he now expected any moment from his trusted friend, should bring them round together if Kamala was really innocent!

She rose as he came near her. On each face wonder and fear were painted vividly; each so still and silent, looking at the other over the black gulf of the irrevocable past. Then there came over him a morbid wish to discover from her own lips—if she had really done the thing!

"Pehaps you will be good enough to tell me why did you do that?" he said.

"I did nothing," was the prompt retort.

"Nothing!" he repeated. "Do you want me to believe that?"

"I don't suppose you will believe anything I say; but it's the truth!"

There was a long, tense silence between them. He was looking at her fixedly, only longing himself to be convinced, but the facts appeared too strong.

"I don't want to be unkind," he said, breaking the silence, "but you must realise that I cannot do anything against public opinion."

Suddenly, to his amazement, she turned and left the room. He did not move. He didn't know what to do. He scarcely knew how long he remained like that. It might have been a moment, for all that he knew, or it might have been an hour, and it was only the rat-tat-tat made by the telegraph peon on the door brought him back to his senses.

He signed for the telegram and took it mechanically. Then, opening the envelope, he read the following message:

"Allegation baseless Kamala absolutely innocent."

It was signed by his trusted friend. His heart leaped and the next moment he dashed into the street.

"Kamala!" "Kamala!" he shouted without realising that it was more than half an hour since she had left the house.

His search street after street proved in vain. His mind was in a whirlpool that spun it round and round. His lips moved as they murmured with pathetic heart-breaking persistence—"What's to be done? What's to be done? Where to find her?"

The Church clock went on striking the hours, and at ten he was seen near the Municipal garden. Haggard and distraught he walked on, and it was only when he stopped for a moment at the gate he noticed people from all sides hurrying towards the Municipal tank. He heard the words "drowned" "suicide", etc. as the people passed by him. His heart beat faster and mechanically he followed the crowd. Through the group he pushed his way, and then his head came up above the rest. The moment his eyes came to rest on the silent figure that sprawled on the bank of the tank, a piercing cry escaped from his heart.

"Kamala!" he cried. Then leaping into the middle like a man in sudden frenzy, he rushed towards that motionless figure—threw his arms about it—lifted it—caressed it.

"Kamala! Look at me! Speak to me!"

The fair head fell passively back against his shoulder with all its wealth of rippling hair—the fragile form he clasped was helpless, lifeless, breathless!—and with a great shuddering sob of agony, he realised the full measure of his life's despair. Kamala was dead!

It was too late!

Why FLIT
is so deadly to
MOSQUITOES
Flit is sure death to insects because it is a combination of potent killing agents which cannot be excelled. Flit has undergone the most exhaustive tests and is of known definite killing power. That's why you should always insist on Flit—and refuse all substitutes. Flit spray will not stain, and is harmless to humans. Be sure the soldier is on the tin.
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Sole Agents:—Herbertsons, Ltd., Bombay & Calcutta.

"A HOUSE TO LET" OR "TO BE LET"

A Grammatical Point

"Simon Pure" writes as follows in the "Manchester Guardian":—

In behalf of the purity of the English language will you allow an ex-professor of English to draw the attention of a number of the house-agents in Manchester to the fact that they are spoiling the English language with ungrammatical notifications in the windows of vacant houses? For ages and ages past houses have been "To Let" and "For Sale," but a number of the house-agents notify that houses are "To be Let" and "To be Sold." The old-time phrases are right; the new phrases are wrong, both in grammar and in meaning.

The phrase, "house to let" is on a par with other such English phrases as "food to eat," "water to drink," "clothes to wear," "money to spend," "money to lend," "book to read"; and all of them are equally correct. Grammatically the words "to let," "to eat," etc., in these phrases are not the infinitive mood, as in the sentence "I want to let the house," but are a survival of the Old English "gerundive," applied adjectivally to their respective nouns. Thus, "water to drink" is "water available for drinking" and a "house to let" is a "house available for hire."

In meaning, moreover, the notices "House to be let," "House to be sold" are wrong, for these phrases imply something different from "To Let" and "For Sale"; they imply some such meaning as necessity or command. Compare, for example, the meaning of the following pairs of correct sentences:—

(a) The house is to let.

(b) The house is to be let, for the benefit of the creditors.

(a) The house is for sale.

(b) The house is to be sold, by order of the court.

In Continental languages there is the same phraseology. In France, for example, a maison or a chambre is "a louer," and French house-agents write it properly.

DIAGNOSING STONE IN KIDNEYS

The stones which afflict patients suffering from kidney trouble consist of calcium oxalate or calcium phosphate. Successful treatment depends on the recognition of the sort of stone which is being formed. This may usually be done by chemical analysis, but in many cases the stones are very small, and chemical methods are not convenient. W. G. Burgers has described in "Philip's Technical Review" how a rapid diagnosis may be made with X-rays. A minute quantity of a powdered stone is examined with X-rays, and the picture depending on its atmoic structure is obtained. This may be compared with a similar picture made from powdered calcium oxalate or phosphate, and similarity will reveal at once the type of stone.—"Manchester Guardian."

A Call For Sacrifice—A mild Salary Cut—Our New Budget—All India Scout News—Scout Imperialists Rewarded—The Tragedy Of B. P. Scout Awards—A Difference Between Two Independent Associations—Some Splendid American Books On Scouting—Our Girl Scouts Go Ahead.

In spite of the splendid services rendered by our Scout organisers Bombay Scouting could not forget that it had the costliest scout establishment which consumed almost 60 per cent of the total annual budget. The old B.P. Association could afford to be amazingly extravagant and it afforded to do so because it had the backing of rich persons who had little knowledge of scouting, but who were willing to carry out the orders of Government House. Moreover, in the early days there was a scarcity of trained scout leaders and naturally the few available demanded and had to be paid a higher price. To-day we live in different times, our resources are limited, we cannot afford to be extravagant, and we cannot forget a just criticism of the public that the scout establishment in Bombay is top-heavy. The Scout headquarters had always been lenient. Even after the B.P. insult, when the whole B.P. organisation crashed like a pack of cards, there was no salary cut and on the contrary the staff received a well-deserved gratuity. In spite of all this a contented and loyal staff is an asset and everything possible has to be done to give a just reward for the valuable services rendered by the organisers. After every possible effort to effect economy, the Executive has come to the conclusion that either a retrenchment of the Staff or a new adjustment of payment was imperative in the interest of the movement. At first the old Second Class allowances were reduced and now the increments are stopped for the time being and a graded salary cut between ten and fifteen per cent has been imposed. The action of the Executive, we learn, has now received the sanction of the Provincial Council.

Willing Sacrifice

At such a time it will not be out of place to pay a tribute to the efficiency, initiative and loyalty to the national cause of the organisers who have laboured in a wonderful spirit of service and sacrifice for the cause they loved so well. Indeed, when the cut was imposed one of the persons affected, in true Scout spirit remarked that if in future the Scout Cause demanded that they serve without any reward, they would gladly and cheerfully do so. The organisers deserve the thanks of the whole Province for their magnificent contribution to a Movement which has right become the most important national asset for the training of the young in the service of their Motherland. Let us hope that the need for sacrifices on the part of the hard-working organisers will disappear at an early date.

The New Budget

In spite of all retrenchment the budget is woefully neglecting the real needs of Scouting. The foundation of the Scout Movement is the scoutmaster and everything possible must be done that we train the right men even at some expense. A paltry grant of Rs. 1500 for training camps for the whole Province is beggarly and insufficient. More and more should be spent on training both of scoutmasters and Patrol leaders and the public will gladly help if they are approached in a proper way to meet this urgent need. A good deal more should also be spent on Rallies and propaganda when the enemies of the national cause financed by mysterious and anti-national sources are doing their very best to spread misrepresentation and falsehood in their vain hope of still fostering a lost cause.

In the present critical times the Provincial Headquarters should not forget that the people will hold them responsible if they are extravagant and do not save a good amount to meet all emergencies. Our office, which is doing such excellent work has not failed to develop some extravagant habits and the figures on printing and postage are really enormous. Economy of every good pie is only possible if our supervision is excellent and our Advisory committee members are even a little more vigilant and active than they are at present. They cannot forget that the new constitution puts the whole responsibility of keen supervision, check and control upon their hetty shoulders, for the best of Provincial Commissioners cannot carry out single-handed such enormous duties

It is surprising that a practical Movement like Scouting cannot make some income through its own sponsored activities. The Headquarters should not lack initiative to run a book-shop, equipment department etc., to strengthen the budget. It is surprising that even the Hindustan Scout does not pay its own way. This should not be difficult when it has now become a paper of national importance.

Scout News

BOMBAY.—Bombay Province had a spate of camping during the hot weather. A cub-master training camp in West Khandesh was attended by 43 prospective Cub-masters. There was an intensive Scouters' Training course in Poona in the second week of May. The Ahmedabad Scouters' Training Camp was attended by 48 persons. A Scouters' Refresher course was successfully organised at Bordi. The Bombay Training Camp was held at Malad in the beginning of May and this was followed by a Camp for Girl Scouters.

Bombay scouts rendered excellent service to the Literacy Cause and later the scouters attended the Safety First Training.

PUNJAB.—The H.S.A. thrives in the Punjab most nowadays.

There was a gigantic training course for 300 at Gujranwala followed by a mammoth rally where Dr. Kichlew, Provincial Commissioner of the Punjab H.S.A. took the salute. Dr. Kichlew was presented with an address of welcome by the local municipality. A purse was given to him for the promotion of the National Scout cause. The H.S.A. Scout Commissioner of Gujaranwala gave a dinner in honour of Dr. Kichlew.

BIHAR.—In Bihar, District Associations have come into existence in Darbhanga, Gaya, Chaibasa, Saran, Shahabad and Ranchi. Pandit Bajpai. Our beloved National Organising Commissioner, ran an intensive training course at Gaya. The Hon. Mr. Sinha,, Finance Minister, presided over the closing function of another Training Camp at Ranchi. A third camp was held at Darbangha. The camps and Associations are organised with the support of Municipalities and D.L.B.S.

Ministers and District officials highly praise the services rendered by H.S.A. Scouts at recent festivals in many parts of the Province. Scouts rendered excellent service in the flood-striken areas of Saran and Sepaul. They distributed grain, rescued people and helped in the disposal of unclaimed dead bodies

C. P.- The H. S. A. in C. P. is now firmly organised. The recent Provincial Councils was attended by 66 members and this shows the enthusiasm for National Scouting in the Province. During the brief period the C. P. Scouts have rendered excellent service to rural development. scouting amongst Harijans, hospital service and volunteer service at festivals.

MADRAS.—The entire energy of the H.S.A. was directed to the organisation of training Camps to meet the demand of new scouters. Training Camps were held in most of the important districts. The Girl Scout Movement is getting on splendidly and the whole movement is enthused by the inspiration of Dr. G. S. Arundale who is our Provincial Commissioners. The Movement is especially going ahead because of the splendid support of Municipalities and D.L.B.'s as also due to the shock public opinion has received at the betrayal of the national scout cause by Mr. Kamath and Sir Venkata Suba Rao. The reversal against B.P. Scouting in the Province is complete.

A Revelation

Our B.P. Headquarters has once again been exposed in its pretensions that it is now an independent national headquarters. The great scout awards are published in the Scouter. Silver Wolves in South Africa are declared to be awarded by the South African Headquarters whilst in India they are declared to be awarded by the Chief Scout, H.E., the Viceroy. If the Indian Headquarters were really nationally independent which it evidently is not, then we would have enjoyed the amusing phenomena of the members of the Indian Headquarters decorating themselves with the highest honours picked up by themselves from their own cupboards. Why should not the Indian B.P. Headquarters try and become really independent of its white and titled masters instead of masquerading under an independence which exposes them to ridicule before their own countrymen, and worse still before the really independent scout movements.

Shrimati Kamaladevi was given a dinner party by Mr. Abdul Hamid, the leader of the Opposition in the Egyptian Parliament. Mr. Abdul Hamid is standing behind Mrs. Kamaladevi.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word—Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE." if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL." will be charged for the 'SENTINEL" at half anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever

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26. MATRIMONIAL.

A Cultured Hindu Business Gentleman of exalted Fortune and first class business, having a monthly income of Rs. 7,500, seeks matrimonial relation with an educated girl or widow of noble and respectable family. Age limit 25. One having Gujarati mother-tongue will be more preferred. Correspondence strictly confidential. Apply to Secretary, Post Box No. 548, Bombay. (11981)

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Qualify easily as Sub-Engineers, Overseers, Accountants by Postal training. British India Technical College (B.C.) Sukkur (Sind). (11854)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

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215. ASTROLOGERS.

1939-1943—Powerful Aspects are operating. Send birth date time with Rs. five for detailed yearly reading by Yeshwant Magazine's renowned astrologer. For particulars, send four annas stamps. Hora-ratna, Sapre, Rahuri, Ahmednagar. (11897)

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270. PALMISTS

All India famous Prof. B. D. Gupta, Municipal Commissioner, U. P. available for consultation at Hirabagh Dharamshala. Telephone No. 21153 Bombay 4 from 28th June between 7 A.M. to 11 A.M. and 1 P.M. to 5 P.M. Fee Rs. 2|- only. (11966)

327. AGENTS WANTED

U. P. Govt. Hand Loom Products. Wanted.—Agents on salary Rs. 60 and allowance Rs. 15 p.m. Apply for particulars with -|4|- in stamps to, Inter Trade Federation, Cantonment Road, Lucknow. (11930)

556 DAILY WANTS

Tea—London Quality Flavoury Orange Pekoe available at only 12 annas per lb. Its Flavour and Taste will surely please you. Also Darjeeling and Ceylon F.O.P. available retail at wholesale rates. Do try once. Satisfaction guaranteed. Champion Tea Mart. (Estd. 1914), Prarthana Samaj Tram Junction, Bombay 4. (11975)

Loss Of Europe May Prove Gain For Asia

Ferozkhan Noon On Refugee Problem; Economic Planning And Colonial Demand

Some interesting observations on the ideals of the East and the present condition of Europe were made by Sir Ferozekhan Noon, Government of India's delegate, at the Labour Conference in Geneva He condemned the use of force as a means of settling world problems and expressed his sympathy with the victims of racial persecution. He said:—

"The peoples of Eastern countries have suffered equally and for long for similar reasons, and we can appreciate their position and our hearts go out to them full of sympathy and friendliness. If there are any people in Europe who are not wanted there to-day, the East is willing to open its arms to them and welcome them as equals and brothers, provided they go there as peace-loving friends.

Referring to economic planning, Sir Ferozekhan said:—

"I have always held the personal view that the setting up of an International Raw Cotton Control Committee is desirable. Cotton is the chief money crop of the peasants of India, the United States of America, Egypt and the Argentine Republic and the condition of the millions of people who depend on agriculture in those countries can be bettered enormously if the price of cotton can be raised above the low level to which it has fallen. That the price can be raised there is no doubt. America had done it, but eventually failed to keep it up because the other countries did not co-operate.

I am a great admirer of economic planning and control and of equalising production with consumption in industry as appears to be the case in Germany in accordance with the facts stated in the report under consideration. But such a happy state of affairs can be acceptable only under one condition, namely that the profit taken away from the producers is to be returned to them for their benefit.

Just as you people in the west feel that you have the right to live freely in your countries, we in the East have the same feelings for ourselves, and we shall all be glad that to-day the relations between the East and West stand on the whole so happy and pleasant. We are told that there are nations in Europe who cannot live without colonies. Does it mean that the interests of the non-European workers in the colonies are of no consideration and that their economic resources which hardly provide a bare living for themselves are to be sacrificed in favour of European nations? Have you ever tried to fathom the feelings of these people on this question?

HEAD MISTRESS STILL DEFIANT

Officer's Attitude Resented; Local Schools On Strike

(From A Correspondent.)

NADIAD, June 30.

Shrimati Hiraben. Head Mistress of the Chaklashi Girls' School having refused to give over charge of her school, inspite of the orders from the Administrative Officer of the Kaira District School Board, she was served with a suspension order by the Administrative Officer, but the Head Mistress is as adamant as before.

The members of the Local School Committee have applied to the Director of Public Instruction for an enquiry by a separate committee into the hardships and grievances of the teachers caused by the highhandedness of its Administrative Officer Mr Dadabhai Amin

The Chaklashi School Committee had sent a report on the suspension order on Shrimati Hiraben to the Administrative Officer but, as it was unheeded, all the schools in Chaklashi are on a strike and there is no possibility of a change in the situation. Developments are eagerly awaited. However, it is evident that the Head Mistress is very popular in the village.

NO "BANDE MATARAM" WITHOUT COMMON CONSENT

The advice to Congressmen that where there is an opposition in a mixed gathering, the national flag should not be hoisted, is tendered by Mahatma Gandhi in latest "Harijan." Even so his advice was applicable to the singing of the "Bande Mataram." He points out that wherever there is opposition offered, it is fomenting communal dissension.

TAJ MAHAL HOTEL TRAGEDY

Officer Shot Himself When Mentally Depressed

BOMBAY: Saturday.

A verdict that death was caused by fracture of the skull caused by a revolver shot passing through the back of the head, was recorded by the Bombay Coroner at the inquest held to-day on the late Dharam Vir Puri, who was found dead in the Taj Mahal Hotel on Friday morning. The Jury added that Puri shot himself when in a state of mental depression.

Rajendra Singh Devi Singh deposed that the deceased was his brother officer in the same regiment. He knew him very well for the last four years. The deceased was living alone in a room in the Taj Mahal Hotel. He had been suffering from kidney trouble which caused him serious pain, and appeared to be very much depressed on the 28th June when he had gone to see him. The revolver belonged to the deceased who used to keep it under his pillow.

MALERKOTLA MEMORIAL TO POLITICAL AGENT

LUDHIANA, June 29.

Information received here shows that the people of Malerkotla are sending a memorial to the Political Agent detailing their grievances against the Prime Minister of the State.—United Press.

Move To Put Poland In Wrong Box?

Storm Troops Parade Danzig Streets

Poles Follow German Tactics & Rush City: London & Paris Expect Early Crisis

DANZIG, June 30.

TWENTY 'planes from the Reich circled over Danzig 'en route' to East Prussia. A group of army leaders in Mufti arrived by an express train to take over command of the Freikorps the Storm Tooper members of which are already patrolling the streets under the new name of "Heimwerr" (Home Army).

The new arrivals are hardly balanced by the influx of Poles. Nazi circles nevertheless profess genuine fear that Poland is adopting German tactics and may strike first.

However this may be, the nerves of Danzig citizens, who were watching the 'planes conscious of Polish guns trained on the city and of the military preparations just beyond its frontier, are strained.

Although he made no statement, it is understood that Herr Burckhardt, League High Commissioner, takes a serious view of the situation.

Polish Attitude Stiffening

A telegram from Warsaw says:——

Polish attitude regarding Danzig appears to be stiffening. An official spokesman declared that he knew certain preparations were being made in Danzig.

"WE ARE KEEPING A CAREFUL WATCH AND EVERY ACTION IN DANZIG WILL BE FOLLOWED BY EXACTLY ADAPTED COUNTER-MEASURES ON OUR PART."

Referring to Lord Halifax's speech he said: "IT IS A VERY CLEAR WARNING AND IT WILL BE MOST UNFORTUNATE FOR PEACE, IF THIS IS NOT UNDERSTOOD, IT IS NOW UNDERSTOOD BOTH, IN BRITAIN AND POLAND, THAT ANY ACTS OF VIOLENCE WHETHER THEY COME FROM WITHIN OR WITHOUT THE FREE CITY WILL BE AN ACT OF WAR."

Early Crisis Expected

A message from London says:——

Reports are current in London and Paris, Reuter understands. that AN EARLY CRISIS OVER DANZIG MIGHT COME ABOUT THROUGH AN INTERNAL MOVEMENT, DESIGNED TO INCORPORATE THE FREE CITY WITH THE REICH.

It would appear from these reports that the movement would be planned in such a way as to force Poland to take action, and at the same time appear as aggressor against a German city.

On July 20?

It is believed from circumstantial details current of the manoeuvre reported to be contemplated that ACTION WOULD BE HERALDED BY A VISIT OF HERR HITLER TO THE FREE CITY ABOUT JULY 20.

It will be recalled that both the British and French Governments as recently as this week, have made it quite clear that THEY WILL FULFIL THEIR OBLIGATIONS TO POLAND WITHOUT HESITATION, AND THAT, THEREFORE, ANY ATTEMPT TO INCORPORATE DANZIG IN THE REICH IN VIOLATION OF EXISTING TREATIES, HOWEVER PLANNED, WOULD IMMEDIATELY CREATE A VERY DANGEROUS SITUATION.

British Press On Gravity

The morning papers all feature the gravity of the situation in Danzig with full reports of the distribution of aims there.

They declare that THERE IS NO LONGER ANY DOUBT THAT A FREI KORPS HAS BEEN FORMED ON THE SUDETEN MODEL.

They also report the mounting of artillery on the outskirts of Danzig and movement of German troops near the Polish borders and Polish counter-measures.

The newspapers emphasise in unmistakable language that THE GOVERNMENT AND ALL SHADES OF OPINION IN BRITAIN ARE DETERMINED TO RESIST ANY FURTHER AGGRESSION.

Let There Be No Mistake

A typical comment on the situation in Danzig is the "DAILY TELEGRAPH" editorial:——

"LET THERE BE NO MISTAKE: A NAZI COUP IN DANZIG WOULD BE REGARDED BY POLAND AS A THREAT TO POLAND'S SECURITY AND AS AGGRESSION AND WOULD NECESSARILY BRING THE BRITISH DECREE INTO FORCE. WE SHOULD BE INVOLVED IN WAR."—Reuter.

Nazi 'Coup' In Danzig This Week-End?

NEWS NOT CONFIRMED

French Cabinet Discusses International Situation

PARIS, July 1.

THE Council of Ministers met this morning under the presidency of M. Lebrun. It is understood that the meeting was devoted almost entirely to an examination of the international situation.

There is no official confirmation here of the rumours current in Paris and London that a Coup may be expected in Danzig this week end.—Reuter.

MAIN HOPES OF PEACE

PARIS, July 1.

Discussing the latest developments in Danzig newspapers stress that the main hope for peace lies in the firmness of democracies.

"Le Figaro" writes that Danzig Senators ought to weigh the terrifying responsibility that rests on them. When Germans invoke their rights to Danzig, we have only one word in reply.

PRAGUE.

"Le Populaire" (M. Blum's) says have lost control and are being led by love of useless risk, the Axis countries no longer doubt our determination.

"Le Populaire" (M. Blum's) ays that if Lord Halifax's and M. Daladier's speeches are known ov the German people it will bring on the side of peace that weight we should like to think as decisive, for never until now have the Dictators had to consider the certainty of armed resistance of all peoples attacked or threatened.—Reuter.

"DANZIG MUST RETURN TO REICH"

Fuehrer Will Say When Hour Strikes

DANZIG, July 1.

While there is no confirmation yet of the report that Herr Hitler will visit Danzig by the end of July to be presented personally with Honorary Danzig Citizenship, bestowed on him on his birthday, preparations for eventualities are going feverishly ahead.

The official Nazi organ "Vorposten" commenting on British and French interest in the Danzig situation, repeats to-day with great emphasis that Danzig must return to the Reich and the Fuehrer personally will say when the hour strikes.—Reuter.

SIR H. W. KENNARD SEES HALIFAX

British Envoys From Key Capitals To Meet In London

LONDON, July 1.

Sir Howard William Kennard, the British Ambassador in Warsaw, saw Lord Halifax soon after his arrival in London last night, and again at the Foreign Office, to-day, when he saw Sir Alexander Cadogan.

When Sir Howard Kennard left the Foreign Office he proceeded to the Polish Embassy, where he lunched with the Polish Ambassador.

Within the next few days, British envoys from other key capitals are expected in London, including Sir Nevile Henderson from Berlin, who is due for summer leave and Sir Reginald Hoare from Bucharest.—Reuter.

Britain Not To Tolerate Dictation

LONDON, July 1.

"We will not tolerate domina tion by others or loss of our liberties or dictation in our affairs, a nd if that is attempted we are ready now as a united nation to defend ourselves, and to that end, we shall gather all allies and resources available."

Thus declared Sir Stafford Cripps, speaking at Forest Dean Fulls.

Sir Stafford Cripps continued: "No one at this moment doubts that there is the gravest danger of a world war breaking out within the next three months, but however, terrible the prospect, a great majority of our people are prepared to make any sacrifice for those things they hold dear and believe worth while in the world."

BRITAIN'S AIR ARM

Although figures must necessarily remain secret, some indication of Britain's efforts in aircraft production could be judged from the fact that we are spending nearly two million sterling a week on aircraft alone. This picture of the tremendous British air rearmament drive was given by Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Kingsly-Wood speaking at a National Government demonstration at Wellington.

He said that plans were also being made for organisation necessary for a great and rapid increase of output which would be essential if war ever came. Aircraft firms with other big industrial organisations which had recently been enlisted had become a great industry whose output had already reached considerable proportions. The Air Force had been built on broad and deep foundations, so that it might possess endurance as well as initial strength and it was endowed with the best manhood and engineering skill that the Empire could provide.—

POLAND'S DILEMMA

The present preparations appear

(Continued on page 20.)

Women's Quota In Wartime Activities

Separate Air Force Organised

LONDON, July 1.

The formation is announced of a separate women's service to be called Women's Auxiliary Air Force, for duty with the R.A.F., at the time of war. The new organisation will train women officers and non-commissioned Officers for duty with the women expected to be enrolled at the time of war as cooks, motor drivers, etcetra.

FIRM DECLARATION

"The general political situation is serious, even grave, but I have no new declaration to make," said Sir John Simon, speaking at Sheffield. "There is no doubt to-day where Britain stands. Lord Halifax spoke not only for the British Government but for the British people and for a large part of the world outside the British Empire. His declaration was not provocative, but it was firm and clear that there is no doubt to-day where Britain stands. I think that the British nation on these great issues has never been more united. Our purpose has never been more clearly understood by all who seek to understand it aright."—Reuter.

BRITAIN NOT TO TOLERATE DICTATION

(Continued from page 19.)

to confront Poland with a dilemma whether to take action at once before things go further, or wait until the Nazis have completed their preparations. While the Nazis deny that they are taking any military measures, information to the contrary is constantly leaking out. The Nazi shipyard has been closed for two nights, and not even the night watchman is allowed into the premises, while it is alleged that war material was landed, and taken off in motor lorries.

Motor lorries with Koerigsberg military numbers are running openly in the Free State. A hotel opposite the Central Railway Station has been requisitioned as officer's quarters. Requisitioning of horses early this week has been followed by a survey of all motor cars, and their owners have been notified that they must be held in readiness for instant requisition.

Elbing Road, East Prussia which is of immense strategic importance has been closed to private traffic, and is undergoing high-speed repair. It is stated that materials have been assembled to enable the building of a pontoon across the Vistula at Rothebude within an hour.

Meanwhile unconfirmed but undenied rumours of devaluation of the guilder is bringing a new element of uncertainty in business life. Care is being taken, however, both on Polish and Nazi sides to avoid provocative incidents. The Nazis are not ready for decisive action and Poland for the moment seems to be holding its hand. The confiscation of all English newspapers to-day is interpreted as an attempt to keep the people in ignorance of the Free State of affairs abroad, nevertheless a conviction is gaining ground among all classes that German military action in Danzig will lead to direct action by Britain and France.—Reuter.

Italian Opinion On Halifax's Speech

ROME, June 30.

In the view of well-informed circles Lord Halifax's speech contains no concrete proposal which might tend towards the opening of conversations thus leading to a European detente. It is felt on the contrary that the speech appears to close the door on such a possibility.

M. Daladier's speech is also regarded as negative. It is felt that the totalitarian states can only take note that the Anglo-French policy is stiffening and if it hardens it can only render the tension more acute and lead to serious complications. It is argued that if Lord Halifax's speech was intended as a final warning to the totalitarians it must erase from their minds any idea of a conciliatory disposition on the part of the democracies.

Interference Will Mean "Major European War"

ROME, July 1.

"The British and French attempts to defend the 'status quo' of Danzig will inevitably lead to a major European war", writes the political magazine "Relazione Internazionali". An unsigned editorial which is believed to be inspired by well-informed circles warns France and Great Britain that the military strength of the Axis will automatically be put in operation to prevent democracies interfering with the Danzig problem, and that Italy would seize the opportunity to satisfy her claims for French territory and possessions. The article also warns Ankara to keep her hands off the Balkans.—Reuter.

HALIFAX WATCHING DEVELOPMENTS

LONDON, July 1.

Lord Halifax is remaining in London this week in order to be in touch with all developments. The British Ambassador in Warsaw was received by Lord Halifax this morning.—Reuter.

CONSUL IN VIENNA ORDERED TO REPORT

VIENNA, July 1.

Donald St. Clair Gainer, British Consul-General, has been ordered to report to the Foreign Office in London.—Reuter.

Roumania Out To Defend Her Frontiers

BUCHAREST, July 1.

"We desire nothing of what belongs to others, but we are determined to defend that which belongs to us", declared King Carol, addressing a deputation of members of the Chamber and the Senate, who brought to him a reply to a speech from the Throne. "Thanks to her great sacrifices, Roumania has attained her present position, and it is her duty to preserve intact the heritage she has received. We still find it necessary to continue to increase the national defence and furnish the army with modern equipment, so as to provide a sure shield to defend the frontiers and the rights of Roumania. Thanks to her prestige Roumania could follow energetically her policy of peace, honour and independence."—Reuter.

NO COALITION CABINET FOR HOLLAND

THE HAGUE, July 1

Because of the international situation Dr. Colijn hopes to form a new Ministry with the least possible delay. Political circles consider it unlikely that there will be another "Christian Coalition" Ministry like the last as the Catholics have refused to co-operate.—Reuter.

Towards Concerted Action By Textile Labour

Leaders From Cawnpore, Sholapur, Madras And Bombay Confer: Move For All-India Delegates' Conference

((From A correspondent)

An informal Conference of representatives from various textile centres met on the 28th instant at the Servants of India Society Hall to consider the critical situation in the Textile Industry. Mr. M. M. Joshi, President Textile Workers' Conference presided. Representatives from Bombay, Cawnpore, Sholapur and South India attended the meeting. Owing to lack of time representatives from a number of centres could not be present at the Conference.

Mr. M. M. Joshi in his opening speech drew attention to increasing unemployment and closing of night-shifts. He said there were reports about wage-cuts and rationalisation also. He stressed the need for collecting full and detailed information and for summoning a Conference of Textile delegates from all over India.

General discussion followed Mr. Joshi's speech. Mr. Bhardwaj from Cawnpore, Mr. Sardesai from Sholapur, and Messrs. Dange and Ranadive from Bombay reported on the local situation.

The general trend of opinion was that the deterioration of situation was universal and required immediate consideration before final decisions were taken. It was, therefore, decided that an all-India Textile Delegates' Conference should be held at Nagpur on the 24th July—the earliest date available. It was further decided that during the intervening period detailed information should be gathered regarding wage-cuts, unemployment and other grievances.

Messrs. Ranadive and Dange were put in charge of issuing a detailed questionnnaire to all the Textile Unions, with a view to illicit detailed information. The Unions were to reply before the 15th of July so that detailed resolutions could be prepared for the Conference on the basis of the available information.

Condition For Tientsin Talks Success

Japanese Journal Demands Revision Of British Far Eastern Policy

TOKYO, July 1

The newspaper "Nichi Nichi Shumbun" says that the success of Anglo-Japanese talks will depend entirely on whether Britain revises 'her anti-Japanese and pro-Chiang-Kai-Shek policy".

Japanese military authorities in Tientsin are announcing today new traffic control regulations with a view to testing the isolation of British and French concessions.—Reuter

French Optimism About Moscow Talks

PARIS, July 1.

The greatest optimism prevails in French diplomatic circles regarding the ultimate outcome of Moscow talks. It is confidently believed that the talks have reached a stage where they can be brought very speedily to a successful conclusion.—Reuter.

WEDDING OF DUKE OF SPOLETO AND PRINCESS IRENE

FLORENCE, July 1.

The King and Queen of Italy, the King of Greece, the Duke and Duchess of Kent and some 50 Princes and Princesses were present at the wedding of the Duke of Spoleto and Princess Irene of Greece to-day. Nearly all Royal Houses in Europe were represented at the ceremony.—Reuter.

England Beat S. Africa And Win Final Soccer Test

JOHANNESBURG, July 1.

England won the third and final Soccer Test, beating South Africa, by two goals to one, after a goal-less first half. Finch and Gibbons were English scorers, while Smethurst scored for South Africa.—Reuter.

Chinese Launch Offensive

Forces Advancing Towards Canton

CHUNGKING, June 30.

CHINESE FORCES NORTH OF CANTON HAVE LAUNCHED A GENERAL OFFENSIVE AND ARE PUSHING SOUTHWARD ALONG THE CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY TOWARDS CANTON.

A field dispatch claims the capture of the towns of Sinkai, Leintang and Hwentang after severe fighting in which the Chinese had to break through strong Japanese lines and well-constructed defence works.—Reuter.

MR. DEVADAS GANDHI IN HYDERABAD

Studying Conditions Vis-a-Vis State Congress

HYDERABAD (Dn.), July 1.

Mr. Devadas Gandhi, son of Mahatma Gandhi, arrived here on a two days' visit and is staying in the State Guest House.

Interviewed, Mr. Devadas Gandhi declined to say anything beyond declaring that the visit was entirely private.

It is understood, however, he has been deputed to study conditions here 'vis-a-vis' the State Congress and the impending announcement of Reforms, in which connection he is expected to meet local leaders. He leaves for Bombay.—A.P.

JACK DEMPSEY FIGHTING FOR LIFE

NEW YORK, July 1

Jack Dempsy, former world heavyweight champion, is fighting for life with Peritonitis following an acute appendicitis operation in the Poly Clinic. Doctors are unable to say definitely for a day or two that he is out of danger.—Reuter.

DUTCH F.A. TO PLAY IN ENGLAND

THE HAGUE, June 30.

The Dutch Football Association has accepted an invitation of the English Football Association to play in England on November 8, on Sheffield Wednesday's ground.—Reuter.

PURSE PRESENTED TO SUBHAS BOSE

'Forward Bloc' Leader's Call To Organise Boycott Of British Goods

A purse of Rs. 10,538 was presented to Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, on behalf of the citizens of Bombay, at a reception given to him, on the eve of his departure from the city, at the Framji Cawasji Institute on Saturday evening.

Boycott British Goods

Mr. Subhas Bose in the course of his speech once more reiterated the policy and programme of the "Forward Bloc" and said that they should regard their work completed only when Freedom had been attained.

As an immediate programme he urged the organisation of volunteer corps and intense boycott of foreign cloth and British goods.

TRIPLE MISSION OF 'FORWARD BLOC'

Mr. K. F. Nariman, in the course of his speech said that the "Forward Bloc" had taken birth at a psychological moment when there was a feeling of mental paralysis prevalent among the rank and file of the Congress. The great discontent of the rank and file was taking expression in staging black flag demonstrations and throwing rotten eggs at meetings. Luckily at this moment the "Forward Bloc" had taken birth to enable the desperate and suppressed sentiments of the people to find a healthy and organised expression.

Judging from the enthusiasm that had been displayed by the public all over the country towards the "Forward Bloc" he felt no doubt that with an efficient organisation the "Forward Bloc" would fulfil its triple mission of leading the country and the Congress on the forward march trampling all obstacles under foot.

Mr. Nathalal Parekh, on behalf of the citizens of Bombay presented Mr. Bose with a purse of Rs. 10,538.

GREATEST PROBLEM

Mr. Bose, in the course of his speech expressed gratification at the public response that had been accorded to the "Forward Bloc." The people had high hopes in the Bloc and were prepared to support it

Not only in India but throughout the world there was a great movement of Freedom. The time had gone by when the urge for freedom was confined to a few. It had now spread among the masses of the country. The "Forward Bloc" provided a platform for all sections of the people to rally together in the fight for freedom. But it was necessary for such a thing to happen that there should be no confusion nor suspicion regarding the objective of the organisation. The objective of the "Forward Bloc" was complete freedom for the whole of India and not merely to the Provinces, nor to any particular community.

Proceeding Mr. Bose pointed out that the greatest problem before the country was that of poverty and unemployment. These were the same for the members of the majority community and the minority community. Once the minority communities realised this and also that Freedom was the only solution to this problem they would readily join in the struggle.

After expounding once more the policy and the programme of the Forward Bloc Mr. Bose suggested that the immediate programme before the workers of the "Forward Bloc" should be to organise centres of the Bloc in every district. They should also undertake to build up a series of volunteer corps.

Most important of all, they should organise an intensive movement for the boycott of British cloth. This would help Indian industry and also give more wages to the workers who were already being subjected to wage-cuts.

He made a fervent appeal to the public to support the policy and programme of the "Bloc."

MAHAKOSHAL YOUTHS' CONFERENCE

Subhas Bose To Preside

JUBBULPORE, June 29.

Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose is arriving here on July 4 to preside over the Mahakoshal Provincial Youths' Conference, which will be held at the Palace Theatre, the same evening.

Preparations are afoot to accord him a grand reception.

Besides presiding over the Conference Mr. Bose will address several public meetings before leaving for Nagpur.

Potency Of Press In Modern Days

Plea For Increased Spread Of British News To Counteract Foreign Subsidised Services' Activities

LONDON, June 30.

The value of "the printed word" as a weapon in British publicity armament was emphasised by Sir Roderick Jones, Chairman of Reuter's at the Empire Press Union Conference to-day. Sir Roderick claimed that propagation of the printed word was the most highly organised, most widespread, most potent and most enduring in its achievement. Notwithstanding the success which attended the B.B.C. home and foreign language broadcasts and the increasing circle of listeners, the speaker said that newspaper circulations to-day soared higher than ever.

"The printed word is read more than it has ever been". "No nation", (he continued), "can afford to ignore or underrate the Press as a means of informing and influencing the people at large". Sir Roderick proceeded to dwell on the enormous outlay by Totalitarian Governments on issuing the printed word. "This news propaganda can only be held at bay successfully by a British news service of the highest quality. One such has long existed—the only British Agency which penetrates to a majority of foreign countries and elsewhere. But, conducted on strictly commercial lines, it can no longer compete in volume with heavily subsidised foreign services, totalitarian or otherwise, which it encounters chiefly on the Continent of Europe and the Far East.

Unless some means can be devised for utilising the worldwide organisation of this British service for dissemination of a volume of news sufficiently large to counterbalance the influence of its subsidised rivals and for making available to newspapers not only British news and British viewpoint but British version of international events in supplement of, and in correction of the version given out by others—unless this could be done, our country's cause, the cause of the Empire, the British Commonwealth of Nations, will suffer so far as we are concerned in the eyes of the rest of the world".

Sir Roderick said that the problem was how to place British news in foreign countries financially in a position to counteract its competitors without exposing it to the taint of subsidy and loss of its reputation for independence.

During the subsequent debate, speakers endorsed Sir Roderick Jones' views and the following resolution moved by Sir Stanley Reed, M.P., was unanimously carried:—"that this Conference while recognising the work that is being done by the B. B. C. and other Agencies in promotion of British publicity abroad, urges upon the Government the necessity of encouraging by every means in its power increased dissemination of British news and of international news of British origin through the existing unofficial channels to newspapers of foreign countries as a corrective to the heavily subsidised foreign services now in circulation".—Reuter.

"Munich Man" Not Wanted

The following satrical programme, which has appeared in the "Cardiff Vanguard," shows how the people of Cardiff regarded the visit of Neville Chamberlain to their city on June 24.

"MUNICH CIRCUS COMES TO CARDIFF"

(By special permission of the Axis)

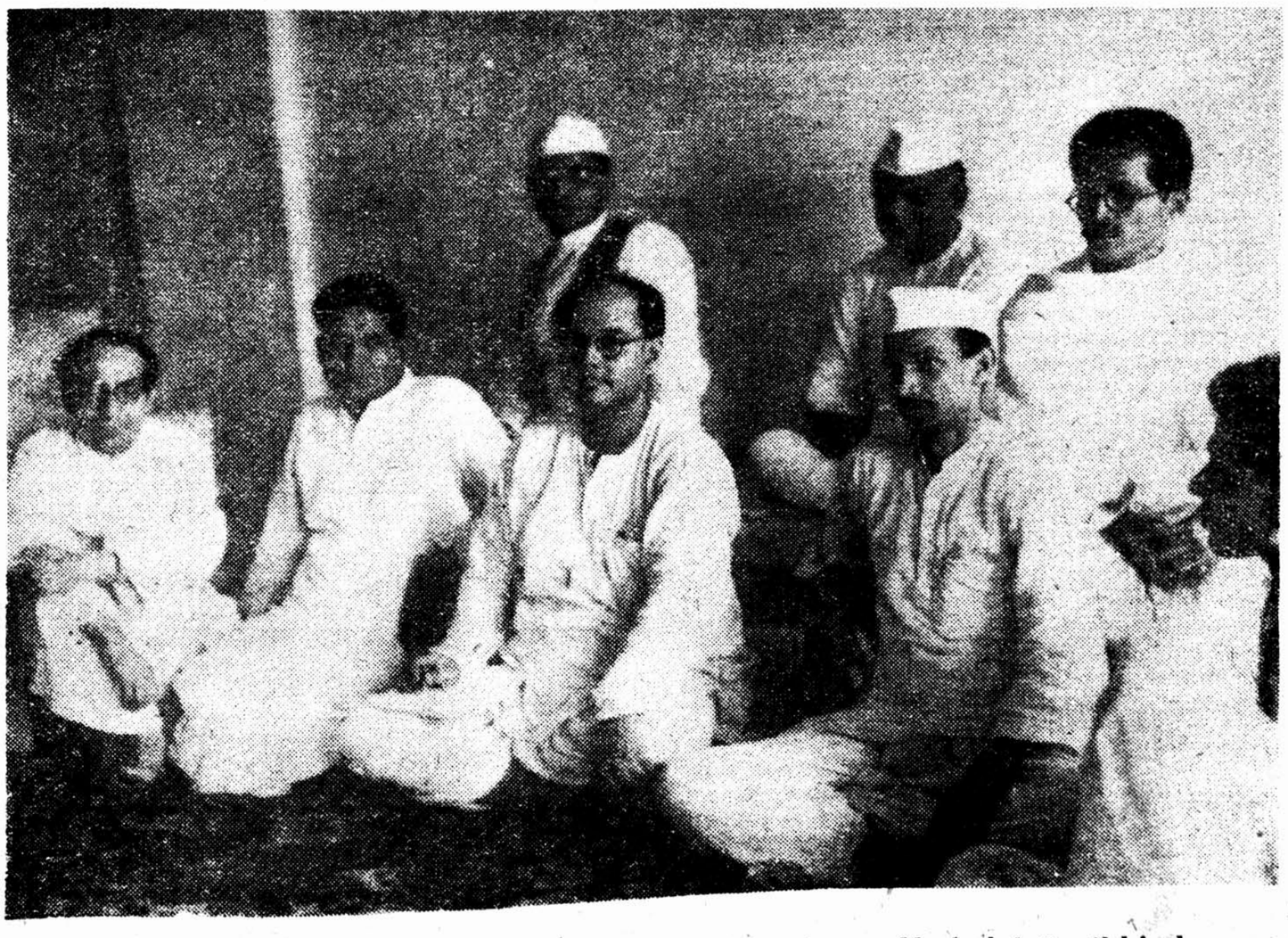
LED BY THE GREATEST WIRE-PULLER OF HIS AGE.
SEE NEVVEY IN HIS MOST BREATH-TAKING ACT
WALKING THE AXIS WIRE, SUPPORTED BY HIT AND MUSS
(The World Infamous Trio)

SPECIAL SIDE-SHOWS, INCLUDING:

The Non-Intervention Committee at sleep.
Simon the Seller of China.
The man who saved the bombing 'plane.
The Bengal Dancer and his 12 Dictators skating on thin ice.

OUTSTANDING CONJURING FEATS

The transfer of Czech Gold from the Bank of England to Germany and the concealment of Arms profits.



The Forward Bloc Consolidation Committee in session at Nathalal Parikh's house.

Narendra Dev Defies Punjab Ban

Belgium's Firm Stand

Won't Remain Neutral If 'Planes Fly Over Her Territory

BRUSSELS, June 30.

BELGIUM'S RESOLVE TO MAINTAIN HER INDEPENDENCE WAS EMPHASISED BY M. PIERLOT SPEAKING IN THE SENATE.

He declared that political freedom was inseparable from economic freedom and consequently industrial and agricultural activity based on Belgium's firm credit are just as important as strong organisation of national defence.

Government would continue to send commercial missions abroad and in negotiations Government would adapt itself to variable conditions resulting from the monetary systems of other countries.

Replying to Senator Rolin, M. Pierlot laid special emphasis on the fact that the foreign policy of Belgium could only be a policy of independence.

He added: "M. Rolin is deceiving himself if he believes that in the event of the aircraft of belligerent nations constantly flying over our territory we should limit ourselves to an attitude of neutrality and indifference."—Reuter.

SENATE PASSES RELIEF BILL

WASHINGTON, June 30.

The Senate finally passed the 1,755 Million Dollars Relief Bill and sent it to President Roosevelt for signature.

The Senate approved the revised Supplementary Appropriation of 223 million dollars for expansion of the army air corps.

The measure has gone to the White House for the President's signature.—Reuter.

REDUCTION IN TAXES FORESHADOWED IN GERMANY

BERLIN, July 1.

Reduction in taxes in order to open up the capital market to private business is foreshadowed by the Reichsbank President Herr Funk.

Addressing the bank's annual meeting he said that owing to the exploitation of the capital market by the Reich in recent years the market could only meet with difficulty the heavy demand that had arisen from private business now that the Reich had withdrawn from the market.

The market must therefore be strengthened.—Reuter.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR MEETS ROOSEVELT

WASHINGTON, July 1.

The Soviet Ambassador M. Oumansky conferred with President Roosevelt for half an hour.

It is the first time he has seen the President since he presented his credentials last month.

M. Oumansky is going on a holiday on Wednesday. The subject of the discussions is not disclosed.—Reuter.

BARODA, July 1.—The forthcoming session of the Baroda State Representative Assembly meets here on July 3 under the presidentship of Sir V. T. Krishnamachariar, the Dewan. This will be the last session of the current year.—United Press.

"ORDER DENIES BASIC CITIZEN RIGHTS"

Arrested At Rohtak: Taken To Delhi And Released There

NEW DELHI, July 1.

Acharya Narendra Dev has issued the following statement:—

"I am to preside to-day at Rohtak over the Punjab Socialist Conference. On my arrival at Delhi station this morning, I was served with an order under Section 3 of the Punjab Criminal Law Amendment Act directing me not to enter, reside or remain in the jurisdiction of the Punjab without the permission previously obtained in writing from the Chief Secretary to the Government of the Punjab. This order is to remain in force for a period of 12 months and sought to be justified that I am acting and am about to act in a manner prejudicial to public safety and peace.

"I visited several districts of the Punjab during last year at the invitation of the President of the Provincial Congress Committee and delivered many speeches which, I hope, did not lead to any breach of peace in the province.

"The order is an undue interference with the freedom and movement of public workers and infringement of civil liberty. It hurts my self-respect to obey the order of this kind which is a denial of the basic right to citizenship. Besides, I owe a public duty to my Punjab comrades and I think I must make every effort to fulfil my engagement with them. I have, therefore, decided not to abide by the order and have, by wire communicated my decision to the Chief Secretary to the Punjab Government.

"I have also telegraphed to the President of the United Provinces Provincial Congress Committee informing him of my defying the order in the hope that I have his permission to do so."—A. P.

ARRESTED AT ROHTAK: RELEASED IN DELHI

(LATER)

Acharya Narendra Deo, who on arrival here this morning was served with an order of the Punjab Government prohibiting his entry into that province for one year, was arrested at Rohtak when he was being taken in a procession. Later he was driven to Delhi, in a car, under police escort, and released here.

Acharya Narendra Deo is presiding over the Delhi Province Socialist Conference, which opens its session to-morrow.

Mr. Jai Prakash Narain, general Secretary, All-India Congress Socialist Party, has also arrived here to attend the Conference.—A.P.

NEW OUTLOOK FOR STUDENTS

Narendra Deo At Socialists School Of Politics

LUCKNOW, July 1.

Acharya Narendra Deo, Congress Socialist leader, presided over the closing ceremony of the Socialists' School of Politics at the Kanyakubja Intermediate College.

He stressed the necessity of such schools in the country and exhorted the students to avail themselves of a new outlook in their respective sphere of activities.

More than hundred students from various parts of the country, including the Punjab, Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, Madras and other provinces, joined the school.

Acharya Narendra Deo proceeded to Rohtak last night to preside over the Punjab Provincial Socialists' Conference.—United Press.

GWALIOR CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS

Maharaja Scindia Receives Congratulations

GWALIOR, June 25.

The announcement of constitutional reforms in Gwalior has been well received by the people. This is evident from the numerous messages of congratulations received by H. H. the Maharaja Scindia and speeches delivered by leaders of public opinion

Mr. Haribhau Upadhya, a prominent worker of Central India and Rajputana, speaking at a public meeting said that there existed vary harmonious relations between the Ruler and the ruled in Gwalior State. His Highness the Maharaja truly wished that, Gwalior may become prosperous and progressive; there was goodwill between the Maharaja and his people. He said that after enquiry in responsible circles he was satisfied that the existing restrictive measures would not be used till the new legislature assembled and expressed its opinion on it. Mr. Upadhyaya advised the people to work the new constitution; they should remove misunderstanding if there was any and press for more powers.

The opinion of Mr. Haribhau Upadhyaya may be taken to represent the view of responsible public workers in Gwalior State: he is a well known leader of Central India and no one can claim to know the aspirations and mind of the people in the parts better than him.

The following extracts from telegrams and letters received by His Highness will further show the reactions of the people of Gwalior on the proclamation.

SHEOPUR DISTRICT

"We the public of Sheopur present our hearty and loyal congratulations on Your Highness' proclamation granting us fundamental rights of good citizenship. We are fortunate that our Ruler has always treated us with parental affection and kept our welfare at heart. We pray for Your Highness' long life and benign rule."

ANJUMAN ISLAM, MANDSAUR

The members of Muslim community, Mandsaur assembled in meeting express our heartfelt gratitude for the reforms Your Highness so kindly promulgated and pray for Your Highness' long life and glorious reign.

BAR ASSOCIATION, JAWAD

Hearty congratulations for rights bestowed on 14th June.

PUBLIC OF GILAPINA (AMBH)

Beg offer loyal greetings Gilapana public welcome proclamation

MANDI COMMITTEE BASODA

Highly satisfied with proclamation hearty congratulations.

JAIN ASSOCIATION CHANDERI

Your Highness be blessed for the benevolent reforms

PUBLIC OF NAIKPUR.

Naikpur Public submitting respectful felicitations express satisfaction at proclamation may God grant you long life.

ZAMINDARS AND KHASTKARS OF KARERA

The announcement of civic rights together with revenue remissions is really a bliss. The Zamindars and Kashtkars of Karera express their deep sense of gratitude.

RAJPUT HITKARINI SABHA, MORENA

Beg offer loyal greetings and warmest thanks for proclamation. May God grant long life and happiness.

BOHRA COMMUNITY, MANDSAUR.

We the members of Bohra community of Mandsaur assembled in meeting express our heartfelt gratitude for the reforms Your Highness so kindly promulgated and pray for Your Highness' long life and glorious reign.

SARVAJANIK SABHA, CHANCHORA

Humble hearty congratulations on your benevolent reforms

SARVAJANIK SABHA SHAJAPUR.

Heartfelt congratulations to Your Highness for the reforms proclaimed on the auspicious occasion of Your Highness' birthday and pray for [illegible] prosperity

GWALIOR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The Gwalior Chamber of Commerce passed a resolution thanking His Highness for the generous reforms.

Arms Embargo Not To Go

House Of Representatives Refuse Permission Three Times

WASHINGTON, July 1

The House of Representatives refused to eliminate mandatory arms embargo from the administration's New Neutrality Bill and by 180 votes to 176 insisted upon the inclusion of the modified embargo provision.

Thrice administration's leaders attempted to get the embargo eliminated from the Bill but failed despite a dramatic plea by Speaker Bankhead.

The roll call vote taken to ratify the tentative approval given on Thursday to the amendment prohibiting exportation of arms and ammunition to belligerents in wartime gave 214 to 173 votes.

The house finally passed the substitute neutrality bill including a modified arms embargo provision by 200 to 188 votes. The bill now goes to the senate.—Reuter

ANGLO-SOVIET PACT TO BE SIGNED ON MONDAY

PARIS, June 30.

Opinion is expressed in well-informed quarters that the Anglo-Franco-Soviet Pact difficulties would be overcome and a pact might be signed next week.

Reports received to-night suggest that M. Molotov will have another meeting with the British and French negotiators on Monday.—Reuter.

FIGURE OF UNEMPLOYED DECLINING

LONDON, June 30.

Winding up debate in Commons on unemployment for Government Minister of Labour stated that June returns which will be published next week would show even greater improvement than figures for May which with total of 1,492,282 registered unemployed showed decline of 152,112 on April.

Mr. Ernest Brown spoke optimistically of prospects for industry in next few months.—B. O. W.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Ashad Vad 1, 1995
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Avval 24, 1358
Parsi: Deh 30, 1308
Hightide: —;
Lowtide: 5-53 18-51
Sunrise: 6h 5m
Sunset: 7h 20m

C. S. P. S. ASSOCIATION

An extraordinary general meeting of the members of the above Association will be held to-day (Sunday) in the C. S. Shirolkar High School, Kandewadi, Bombay No. 4, at 4 p.m. (S.T.).

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

Miss Krishnabai Javere will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

ASTHIKA SAMAJ

The concluding discourses on "Sree Krishna Leela" by Sjt. K. Sivarama Sastrigal in the Samaj Hall, near King's Circle to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m.

BAHA'I ASSEMBLY

A public meeting will be held at the Baha'i Hall, Bori Bunder, Bombay, to-day (Sunday) at 7 p.m. when Mr. Rustom Dinyar will preside and speeches will be delivered by eminent speakers.

ROHIDAS SIKSHAN SAMAJ, PAREL

A meeting of educationists will be held under the auspices of the Rohidas Sikshan Pracharak Samaj to-day (Sunday) evening at the Ramchandra M. Bhatt High School, Parel, with Mr. M. V. Done in the chair. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar will address the meeting.

ARYA SAMAJ MEETINGS

At the Worli Arya Samaj Mandir, Pandit Padam Dattji will deliver a public lecture on "Fear of God" to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m.

At the Fort Arya Samaj (Frere Rd.) to-day (Sunday), Pt. Ramchandra Snatak will deliver a lecture on "Upnishad Ka Rahsaya" at 9 a.m. (S.T.).

ROHIDAS (HARIJAN) EDUCATION SOCIETY

The prize distribution ceremony of the Society will be held at the Bhawsar Kshatriya Mahajanwadi, opposite G. I. P. Railway Workshop, Chambhar Baug, Road, Parel, to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.). Mr. B. N. Karanjia will preside, and will give away the prizes.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Psychism and Spirituality" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m. The lecture will be followed by questions and answers

BALKAN-JI-BARI

Boys and girls of all Bombay and Suburban Balkan-Ji-Bari will meet at the Nutan Shikshan Bal Mandir, near Ishwardas Park, Vile Parle to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m., when Mr. G. N. Joshi will speak to them. A programme of songs, stories, games etc., has been arranged.

BOMBAY CONGRESS SOCIALIST PARTY

An informal meeting of the members of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party will be held on Tuesday, 4th instant, at 7 p.m. at the Party Office. Mr. Yusuf Meherally will initiate discussion on the present situation.

DAMODAR RAGHOBA LIBRARY

To make preliminary arrangements regarding amalgamation of the Damodar Raghoba Library in the Kalishanker Bajpai Reading Room at Fergusson Road, Worli, which comes into effect from August 1st, a meeting of the Committee of Management of the K. B. Reading Room will be held to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the hall of Raote House at Worli.

"BOOKS DISTRIBUTION MEETING"

Under the auspices of the Rohidas Sudharak Mandal, Bombay, a meeting will be held for distribution of books to poor and deserving students from the Rohidas community to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) under the presidentship of Mr. M. D. Bhat, I.C.S., Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, in the Neighbourhood Hall, Nagpada, near Nagpada Police Station, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EXCELSIOR—"You Can't Get Away with Murder". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"The Hound of the Baskervilles". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Durga". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-45 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Mother India". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee today at 1-45 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Zenobia". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
SUPER—"Leather Face". Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2-15 p.m.
NOVELTY—"Son of Frankenstein". Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2 p.m.
WEST END—"The Kick". Time as usual.
CENTRAL—"Maya Bazar". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee today at 2-40 p.m.
MINERVA—"One Fatal Night". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee today at 1-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"The Mill". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1-45 p.m.
PALACE—"Great Waltz". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Boys Town". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"A Bottle of Brandy". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-45 p.m.
BANDRA TALKIES—"Three Smart Girls Grow Up." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Sant Tulsidas". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee today at 1 p.m.
METRO—"Everybody Sing." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

NAGPADA NEIGHBOURHOOD HOUSE

That "The formation of the 'Forward Bloc' is a short-lived stunt" will be the subject of a public debate to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. Mr. Bhise will propose and Mr. Ladli Nath will oppose the resolution.

BUDDHA SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Buddha Society, a public lecture will be delivered by Prof. N. K. Bhagwat, M.A., in the "Ananda Vihara", near Bombay Central Station, to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m., (S. T.), on "Bhagawan Buddha as seen by Others".

"DISCOURSE ON COSMOGENESIS"

At the Hall on the third floor of Dadyseth House, Cowasji Patel Street, to-morrow (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. Jehangir Sorabji Chinivalla, Advocate, will give his fourth discourse on Cosmogenesis "Work of Ardibehsht Amshashpand in the Universe". All Parsis are cordially invited to attend

BOMBAY TENANTS' UNION

Under the auspices of the Bombay Tenants' Union, a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. at Vanmali Hall, Chhabildas Road, Dadar, to recommend to Government to utilise the property and sale taxes for industrial housing, medical relief, and education

BOOZERS Vs. ABSTAINERS

A debate on the subject 'Bottle of Brandy vs. the Boozers and the Abstainers', will be held under the auspices of the Society of the Servants of Humanity, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Manav Sadan Hall at Fergusson Road, Worli. The members of the Worli Students' League will take part in the proceedings

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

The second sessional meeting of the Indian Institute of Architects, will be held at its registered office—the Sohrab F. Bharoocha Architectural Library on Thursday, the 6th July at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) when Mr. J. A. Ritchie, A.R.I.B.A., will read a paper on "The Problems confronting the Architect on the Design of Banks."

The President Mr. E. C. Henriques, F.R.I.B.A., F.I.I.A., J.P., will occupy the chair.

The lecture is open to the public.

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' PARSI UNION

A meeting of the above Union will be held to-day (Sunday) at 10-45 a.m. at the Master's Tutorial High School when the subject of "Unemployment among educated Indians" will be discussed.

WORK HONESTLY AND CONSCIENTIOUSLY

Home Minister's Advice To Soldiers Of Social Purity

A rally of all the Sub-Divisional officers and guards of the Central Board of Prohibition volunteers of the 'D' Division was held on Saturday evening. The Hon Mr. K. M. Munshi, the Home Minister, and Mr. V. S. Dongre, the G. O. C. of the Prohibition Volunteers were present.

Mr. Munshi speaking to the guards said: "You are willing soldiers of social purity and as such you are to perform your duties honestly and conscientiously. We are on the eve of a great experiment. Our experiment is unique. The whole of India is waiting to see it succeed; the world is also watching it with interest. And it will go down in history if you work with integrity, will and courage."

SIMLA OVERRIDES PROVINCIAL ORDER

P. C. Joshi's Passport Cancelled

An instance in which the Central Government intervened and cancelled a passport issued by a Provincial Government has occurred in the case of Mr. P. C. Joshi, Editor, National Front, the weekly organ of the Indian Communists.

Mr. Joshi had applied for a pass-port from his native town, Almora. The District Magistrate had recommended it. The U. P. Government had actually issued it. But later, the Government of India intervened and it was cancelled. Mr. Joshi had applied for a passport to go to Europe and England for reasons of health and to study political conditions.

CIVIC ADDRESS TO DR. GILDER

(From Our Correspondent)
KALYAN, July 1

The Kalyan Municipality has decided to present a civic address to the Hon. Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Minister of Health and Excise Government of Bombay, at 5-30 p.m. on Sunday the 2nd of July at the Municipal Office. The Hon. Minister is also going to perform the opening ceremony of the new concretized road constructed by the Municipality.

Since last night, it has been raining incessantly. The sky is overcast and it looks as if it will go on pouring for a couple of days more.

ALL INDIA BHAVSAR-KSHATRIYA MAHAJANWADY AND BOARDING

A meeting of the trustees of the above institution will be held to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. at the Mahajanwady Boarding Hall opposite G. I. P. Railway Workshop, Parel, Bombay.

KURLA'S NEW MUNICIPAL CHAIRMAN

(From Our Correspondent.)
KURLA, July 1

The newly constituted Board of the Kurla Municipality in its meeting held to-day under the Chairmanship of Mr. B. H. Bilpodiwala elected Messrs. Somnath I. Dave and Banwarilal Chaturbhuj, both members of the Congress Municipal Party, as President and Vice-President, respectively, by 15 to 12 votes.

Mr. B. K. Deshmukh, a Mamlatdar on deputation and who is appointed as Chief Officer of the Municipality took over charge of his office to-day, Mr. Dengwekar, the former Chief Officer having gone on leave.

CIVIC ADDRESS TO SUBHAS

Municipality Must Control Public Utilities

(From Our Correspondent)
VILE PARLE, Friday.

Mr. S. C. Bose was given a warm and enthusiastic reception by the President and members of the Vile Parle-Andheri Municipality at Tilak Mandir yesterday morning. Besides, the city fathers, the 'elite' of the town was present but the members of the Suburban Congress High Command and of the Parliamentary Board were conspicuous by their absence.

Mr. Chunilal Barfivala, in welcoming Mr. Bose referred to his many outstanding qualities and the solid work which he did for the Calcutta Municipal Corporation of which he was for some time the Chief Executive Officer and Mayor.

In reply Mr. Bose dwelt at length on the duties and functions of a local body and said that new ideas of civic work had come into being and urged upon the Councillors the need of serving the masses more effectively than before. He wanted the public utility concerns like tramways and electricity to be controlled by municipalities to that the profits therefrom instead of going into the pockets of foreign capitalists might be utilised for the improvement of their towns. Local self-Government was the foundation of Swaraj and he appealed to them to do everything in their power to make it a success.

Later Mr. Bose addressed a public meeting held under the auspices of the Suburban Congress Socialist Party and the Seva Sangh.

Christian Support To Prohibition

Under the auspices of the Nationalist Christian Party a public meeting of Indian Christians (both Protestants and Catholics) will be held to support the cause of Prohibition. The meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 11 a.m., at the Indo-Lusitano Hall (Dabul), Burrows Lane, Girgaum, next to Vanguard Studio.

The Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi will preside. Amongst the speakers will be:—Dr. Clifford Manshardt, Director of Nagpada Neighbourhood House and Director Sir Dorab Tata School at Social Service.

Mr. Ignatius Fonseca, Editor, "Anglo-Lusitano" and President, Goa Congress Committee.

Rev. S. J. K. Ramdas, Principal, American Mission High School.

Mrs. Violet Alva, M.A., LL.B., Advocate.

Mr. S. B. D'Silva, Vice-President, National Seamen's Union and ex-Principal, St. Sebastian Goan High School.

Mr. J. S. S. Malelu, ex-President, Indian Christian Association.

Mr. Joachim Alva, Advocate.

BOMBAY YOUTHS' LITERARY AND DEBATING ASSOCIATION

There will be a public debate to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. at the King George English High School, Dadar, when Mr. K. B. Pannikkar will move that "Religion is the greatest hindrance to human progress" and Mr. S. D. Acharya will lead the opposition. Mrs. Yamunabai Hirlekar will preside.

THE REGAL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE'S
THE HOUND OF THE BASKERVILLES
RICHARD GREENE BASIL RATHBONE WENDY BARRIE

Heigh Ho!

NEXT

FRIDAY

IS MY DAY

AT THE

LAMINGTON

Believe Me

HOMI WADIA'S

GREATEST DIAMOND THRILLER

PUNJAB MAIL

IS NOT A TAME AFFAIR

It Features:

The BRAVEST and
The FUNNIEST set of
ACROBATIC ARTISTES

Romancing, Singing and Dancing are also there to Please You!

NADIA

HUNS PICTURES'

"A BOTTLE OF BRANDY"

EIGHTH WEEK

Majestic

DAILY 4-30, 7-15 & 10.
SAT., SUN. HOLIDAYS
MATINEE AT 1-45.

PLAZA

Daily: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m.
To-day Matinee at 1-45 p.m.

IT'S TRUE

SARASWATI'S GREAT PICTURE.

A Simple Child!

★ She Commanded
The Man Whom
GOD OBEYED!

By Her DIVINE DEVOTION she became the PET CHILD of:——

Sant Tulsidas

Shree
RANJIT'S
Colossal
Marathi
Musical!

with
Colossal
Cast:

V. PAGNIS
VASANTI
Leela Chitnis
K. Datey
Ram Marathey
Ram Apte, B. Sohoni,
Etc.

——Time——
4, 7 & 10 p.m.
Sat., Sun. & Holidays
at 1 p.m.

—The MAN who rescued God from the Fat Books and Bigotry!!!

Directed by: JAYANT DESAI

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Acclaim!

The Voice of the People has been heard. It is one of Enthusiastic acclaim.

The Premiere audience at the Roxy yesterday was singularly unanimous in its hearty expression of satisfaction at BOMBAY TALKIES' "DURGA."

DEVIKA RANI

IN

BOMBAY TALKIES'

Truthful Tale of Rural Life

DURGA

Story of a Maiden's Heart

WITH

RAMA SHUKUL,

also:

HANSA, VISHNUPANT AUNDHKAR, V. H. DESAI,
MUMTAZ ALI, P. F. PITHAWALA, SAROJ BORKAR.

DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.

MATINEE: TO-DAY: 1-45 P.M.

ROXY

PREPARATIONS FOR RAILWAYMEN'S RALLY

Group Meetings Of Workers To Be Arranged

A meeting of the Bombay Railway Unions' Joint Committee was held on the 28th June, under the presidentship of Mr. S. H. Jhabwala M.L.A. After Mr. G. H. Kale had explained the progress made by the Joint Committee the meeting considered the immediate question of the Joint Railway Workers' rally on the 19th July just on the eve of the Railway Boards' Meeting with the representativs of the Railwaymen's Federation. After full deliberation the following decisions were taken:—

That a meeting of prominent railway workers and Union organisers be held on 2nd July when the programme for making the 19th July demonstration successful shall be chalked out.

It was decided that several group meetings of railway workers be held and the importance of the 19th July demonstration and the implications of the decision of All-India Railwaymen's Federation taken at Madras on 1st May, and the demand for an inquiry into the grievances of All-India Railway Workers, be explained.

The following general meetings of railway workers were decided to be organised:—

3rd July 5-45 p. m. Parel Workshop Tiffin Shed.

4th July 5-45 p. m. Matunga Workshop Tiffin Shed.

5th July 6 p. m. Kalyan.

6th July 6 p. m. Near Store Office. Wadi Bunder.

7th July 5-45 p. m. Near Lower Parel Workshop, B B & C I Rly.

It was further decided that hand-bills in various languages be issued to popularise the decisions. The meeting was attended by representatives from B. P. T. Railway. G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. prominent amongst them being D. S. Vaidya, G. H. Kale, Z. R. Choudhary, Bhandarkar, Collins and *others*.

PASSPORT REFUSED TO P. C. JOSHI

Sequel To Central Govt. Intervention

P. C. Joshi, Editor of the "National Front," the weekly organ of the Indian Communists applied for a passport from his native town, Almora. The District Magistrate had recommended it. The U. P. Government had it is said actually issued it. But later, the Government of India intervened and it was cancelled.

Mr. Joshi had applied for a passport to go to Europe for reasons of health and to study political conditions.

Socialist-Communist Negotiations Dropped

LUCKNOW, July 1.

The "United Press' reliably understood that the negotiations between Communists and Congress Socialists for an alliance have been dropped.

It is further understood that a conference of the All-India Congress Socialist Party will be held in Lucknow in the last week of September.—United Press.

STOP THAT COUGH Quicker..

Soothe your irritated throat by sucking the only cough drop medicated with the time-tested ingredients of Vicks VapoRub.

VICKS MEDICATED COUGH DROP

Municipal Vice-President Dies In Car Accident

Malguzars Of Nagpur Protest Against Tenancy Bill

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, (By Mail.)

It is understood that the Nagpur University authorities have invited Babu Subhash Chandra Bose to deliver the next Convocation address of the University.

Checking Bogus Membership

Seth Poonamchand Ranka, President, Nagpur Provincial Congress Committee has appointed Mr. Rajabhau Dongre, as an Inspector to check the enrolment of bogus members.

Introduction Of Prohibition

The Malkapur Taluq Congress Committee will request the Provincial Government to introduce the scheme of Prohibition of liquor in the Malkapur Taluq from the 1st January 1940.

Protest Against Tenancy Bill

The Malguzars of the Nagpur District, at a meeting, held under the presidency of Mr. Samiullah Khan, Ex-President, Nagpur Municipal Committee, have passed resolutions demanding suspension of recovery of the second 'kist' as crops have failed and protesting against the tenancy bill.

Mr. Athalye, Secretary of the Association stated that one of the main objects of the Malguzars Association was to place their case before the Federal Court and get their questions settled once for all, in case all appeals to the Provincial Governments go in vain For that, according to Mr. Athalye, the time had really come in the C. P

Press Workers' Conference

The Central Provinces and Berar Press Workers' Conference will be held at Nagpur in the second week of July. Mr Dange, Labour leader of Bombay and Editor of "Kranti" has agreed to preside over the conference which will be inaugurated by Mr. Dhole, Vice-President of the All-India Press Workers' Federation and for some time Editor of "Press Kamgar".

Fatal Car Accident

A Khandwa message states that Mr. Taher Ali, Vice-President of the Burhanpur Municipal Committee died as a result of motor accident near Dilpar on the Khandwa-Burhanpur Road.

Seth Abdulla Bhai, a wealthy Bohra merchant of Bombay who received serious injuries, is being prosecuted by the police for alleged rash driving and thereby causing the death of Mr. Taher Ali. It is alleged, the report states, that he did not drive his car along the diversion road in spite of the fact that caution board was hung up directing the way and drove his car straight into the ditch in broad daylight. Seth Abdulla Bhai, on the other hand, disputes the presence of any caution board and it is stated, he proposes to sue the Secretary of State for damages.

Sweepers' Strike Continues

The sweepers strike at Khamgaon is still continuing. The Khamgaon Municipal Committee has agreed to take 75 out of 103 old sweepers on duty again but the sweepers demand their reinstatement "en bloc". The town is being cleansed by new sweepers engaged by the Municipality under police protection. The labour leaders who had been arrested in connection with the strike have been sentenced to one month's simple imprisonment.

Medical Relief To Villages

Dr. K. L. Sonak, Chairman, Medical Committee, Nagpur District Council, has prepared a scheme for medical relief to the villagers under the Council. The five tahsils have been divided into 89 centres each consisting of some influential local men and aided by a honorary physician appointed by the Council. He will tour his division and the Advisory Committee will manage for his lodging, boarding and travelling while the District Council will arrange for the free distribution of the medicines during the epidemic times specially.

Hindu-Muslim Peace Board

Itarsi has constituted a Hindu-Muslim Peace Board for ensuring communal harmony among the residents of the town. The Board is composed of eight Hindu, eight Muslim and three Christian, Anglo-Indian and Parsi members.

In presenting a surplus budget, Miss A. J. Cama, President of the Civil Station Sub-Committee, Nagpur observed that the taxpayer's money was being utilised in the best interests of the Civil Station. She announced that a number of new items of improvement were provided in the budget.

WHAT INQUIRY CAN DO

RANGOON (By Air Mail.)

The "Rangoon Times" welcomes the appointment of the Commission of Inquiry into Indian immigration into Burma.

In a leader it says that the Riot Inquiry Committee had devoted special attention to this question and referred, in its report to the widespread uneasiness regarding Indian penetration into Burma. It is therefore welcome news that after consulting the Government of India, the Burma authorities have appointed a fact-finding body with a well-known capable official as the sole Commissioner.

The paper adds the Commission's work is not entirely restricted in scope. Though, as for the formulation of a sound policy there should be complete and accurate statistical information regarding all aspects of the problem, the terms of reference have been largely framed with this objective in view, the Commission is not merely a fact-finding one.

The paper points out that in regard to unskilled Indian labour the Commission can express its opinion and suggest ways and means of controlling immigration and if need be restricting it where the facts warrant such a course. Even as regards the other class of the Indian immigrant, i.e., those who come and seek the various types of employment in the country, the 'brain workers' as opposed to the manual workers, the Commission's field of enquiry is not limited in scope.

BRANDY SHOP
TURNED INTO
MILK BAR!

SUPREME PICTURES
PRESENT
THEIR MAIDEN PRODUCTION

MY EYES

Starring:—
KHURSHID, SITARA, MAZHAR KHAN, ISHWARLAL, TRILOK KAPUR & OTHERS.

Directed by:
DWARKA KHOSLA

Produced at
RANJIT STUDIOS

A TOUCHING STORY OF TWO BAD MEN AND A BLIND GIRL—

Coming Shortly to
WEST END
WATCH FOR DATE

IT'S
A SUPREME RELEASE

SEARCHLIGHT ACROSS THE EARTH: BRITISH ARMY'S BIG JUMP

LONDON.—By the end of this year Britain will have an Army of almost Continental size. Between June and September there will be nearly 900,000 men under arms, including 140,000 Regulars, 140,000 Reservists up for training, and 400,000 Territorials and 200,000 conscripts. High quarters are not yet sure whether equipment, accommodation, uniforms and trainers can be found for more than half of these men.

Boycott Of German Shipping

NEW YORK.—Ninety per cent of American mails for Europe are now marked by the senders "Not by German vessel", not so much for political reasons, these play a part, as because of the conviction that the sanctity of the mails is not respected on the German liners.

SANTIAGO DE CHILE.—There is a general reluctance to use the German Lufthansa 'planes for the airmail, because the population is convinced that mails are opened by the Germans. Air France benefits from this conviction, which has been strengthened by the receipt of warnings from London to their British branches in Chile, not to use the German mails.

Inquiry Into West Africa

LONDON.—The great Conservative paper the "Daily Express announces that it is sending a special investigator to examine conditions in Gambia, Sierra, Leone and the Gold Coast. This follows the exposure by this paper of the deplorable conditions of Newfoundland, which resulted in protests in the House of Commons and a Government grant of £3 millions to the island.

An eminent scientist and his wife were travelling north, where the former was to fulfil an engagement

The professor utilized some of the time spent in the train in rehearsing his speech in a low voice, using his hands to emphasize certain passages.

A woman who had been watching and listening leaned forward and, tapping the scientist's wife on the shoulder, wishpered feelingly, "You have my sincere sympathy, my poor woman; I have one just like him at home."

★ CROWDS CLAMOUR FOR TICKETS!

India's Director NO. 1
DEBKI BOSE

—The Genius of film-art offers something quite different ------A picture depicting the series of situations burning with romance and comedy!------ A drama of the clan of Snake-Charmers packed with conflict, hope, heart break. Jewelled in settings of richness, such as to arouse the secret dreams of every man and woman!

HE USED TO KISS POISONOUS SNAKES!

BUT
when there came a situation to kiss a beautiful woman!----

WHAT HAPPENED?

SEE
NEW THEATRES'

*STARS!-----*STORY!!
*PRODUCTION ELEGANCE!!

Sapera
—(The SNAKE-CHARMER)

STARRING:——
KANAN BALA, PAHARI, NAWAB,
MENAKA, PRITHVIRAJ, B.A. & K. C. DEY!

with
Music by: R. C. BORAL

TIME
4-30, 7-15 & 10 P M.
Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 1-45 p. m.

RUNNING AT
KRISHNA
TALKIES ::: DUBASH THEATRE

Women's Role In Social Regeneration

PREMIER KHER'S CLARION CALL TO LADY GRADUATES

Follow Example Of Mahatma And Karve

Dispel Ignorance, And Carry Message Of Prohibition, Swadeshi And Communal Harmony To Masses

In the presence of Mahatma Gandhi, the annual convocation of S.N.D.T. Indian Women's University, Bombay, was held at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, on Saturday evening. The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, the Premier, delivered the Convocation Address in Gujerati while Sir Sitaram S. Patkar, the Chancellor, who presided over the function and conferred degrees on successful candidates, spoke in Marathi.

Mahatma Gandhi watched with keen interest the proceedings of the function.

While Dewan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri was thanking the guests, he requested Mahatma Gandhi to utter a few words. But Gandhiji nodded dissent. Dewan Bahadur Jhaveri felt sure that Gandhiji's heart was with them, to which Gandhiji nodded approval.

The function terminated with the singing of the "Vande Mataram," all standing and at the end of the function, Gandhiji made a "namaskar" to the audience who universally returned it.

On his way back, Mrs. Naidu, who having confronted him on the dais and having presumably cracked a joke, was garlanded by Mahatmaji. He had received the garland earlier at the function. When Mrs. Naidu was garlanded, there was a burst of laughter from the audience who were trying to rush out, with their eyes pinned on the figure of the Mahatma.

Among other prominent persons present on the occasion were Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Babu Subhas Chandra Bose.

KHER'S CLARION CALL TO SERVICE

The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, in the course of his convocation address congratulated the university on their recognition by the Bombay Government said:—

When some days ago, Lady Thackersey invited me to deliver an address to you on the Convocation Day, she told me that it was Mahatmaji's wish that I should do so and also that I should speak to you in Gujarati. Entertaining the great regard which I do both for Mahatmaji and for this University, I could not refuse what was almost a command, nor did I wish to do so. I am, however, painfully conscious of the fact that I am not worthy of the high honour you have conferred upon me, and I cannot offer you such rich fare as has been provided on these occasions in the past.

"I know that neither the intrinsic value of a person nor his usefulness to society depends upon the esteem in which he is held by what we call the world. It is true that "rank is but the guinea stamp," and yet in a society constituted as ours is today, it cannot be denied that the economic factor plays such an important part that national education is only too frequently judged by the money value it can command in the market. I can well appreciate the anxiety of your governing body, therefore, to obtain statutory recognition for your University from Government. I can only express the hope that all the difficulties in your way may soon be removed and that you may be able to obtain recognition in the near future. All that Government can do to help to bring about this end, we shall endeavour to do. As you probably know, with a view to ensuring a high standard of efficiency among your graduates the University authorities have recently appointed a small committee consisting of the representatives of the Bombay Government and the University to suggest modifications in the courses of study to suit modern needs and at the same time make the University retain its distinctive features as a Women's University. And in order to enable the University to extend its activities, Government have also sanctioned an annual recurring grant of Rs. 5,000 for the University with effect from the current year".

DISPARITY BETWEEN MEN AND WOMEN

The influence of women is one of the most important factors in social reform. A negative or obstructive attitude on the part of women is bound to be a great hindrance to real progress in any direction. Although a great number of women remain in the domsetic sphere, there are some who wish to enter upon a vocational training and the main point is that whatever their occupations, domestic or other, women must be trained to a more enlightened outlook and their capacities developed so that their collective opinion may be on the side of intelligent progress. It is, therefore, necessary to encourage women's and girls' education and to remove as far as possible the disparity which exists in the education of men and women. It is the policy of the Bombay Government to remove this disparity as fast as possible."

What is necessary for us, is not to be caught in the wave of every movement which we read about in other countries but to make a careful study of the conditions of our country and its culture, its ancient civilisation and its needs for the future and thus proceed by a well thought out scheme of education, to prepare our future generations of men and women for the life which we would desire them to live so that if not rich, they may be at least wise, happy and noble".

FOUNDER'S OBJECTIVE

"What the late Sir Vithaldas Thackersey, to whom this University owes such a great deal, valued in your educational system, as distinguished from others, was that the curriculum had for its object "the giving, in addition to literary education, of such training as would prepare your students for their life as practical wives and mothers and in case of necessity to maintain themselves in an independent position."

I do not wish to deny to women the very highest rank or destiny that is open to man. Woman should be as free to choose her mode of life as man. Why then, one might ask, this insistence on wife-hood and mother-hood in the case of girls? Must we compel all our girls, even our Janabais and Miras, who have a call for divine service and the uplift of humanity, to marry? That is not the intention. When we devise a system of education for men or for women we think of the average type, and of what life principally demands from each. Says Leeky: "The main object of human life is the full development and useful employment of whatever powers we possess". We have no grounds to suppose that, so far as mental ability is concerned, however individuals may vary, there is any inequality between the sexes. "The question of the equal mentality of the two sexes is no longer disputed, and differences in high mental ability are generally considered to exist among individuals rather than between the sexes: but no conclusive study has been made concerning the emotional differences or the native inclinations of boys and girls." (Kasuya). We ought to provide a suitable kind of education for conditions in which the vast majority of our women are bound to live while affording ample scope for the genius of those who vary from the type and I believe your University aims at providing such education for all who enter its portals.

NO BAR TO WOMEN ANY WHERE.

"The status of women has improved considerably during recent years in our own country, as it has in others. As Mill has observed, the long-standing subjection of women in many countries was due to the fact that status in the early stages of society depended upon physical might. This is now changing and mere brute force is no longer the determinig factor of status, personal or national. We must realise that co-operation and not ruthless competition must be our aim in adjusting human relations. This holds good in the matter of economic adjustment of men's and women's occupations in life While there should be no objection to women becoming stenographers, chauffeurs, police guards and doing any other works they desire, we cannot forget the fact that for the bulk of women motherhood and house-hold work are bound to continue to be the more important, nay, the most important part of their work in life. If this is so, our educational system must mould itself according to our needs.

Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, who delivered the Convocation address.

THREE STAGES OF EDUCATION

Hitherto the educational course has been divided into three stages, Primary, Secondary and University. Primary education is for training in the fundamental educational processes and University education is for specialised work. The task of secondary education is supposed to be to afford a liberal education. Until recently, there existed in England two distinct educational ladders, one for the masses and the other for the classes. With rare exceptions, no transfer was possible from one system to the other. The rapid growth of a democratic spirit and new faith in the worth of the individual have brought about a revolutionary change in educational policy in England and today secondary education is no longer reserved for the classes only. We should take note of this change in framing our educational system. As you will have observed, the Wardha scheme of education aims at providing primary education to each citizen and its standard is to be at least that of the Matriculation minus English. This education, it is intended, should be free, universal and compulsory and should be imparted through the medium of the mother-tongue. It has already taken count of the modern tendency in Europe to democratise education so as to have one unitary system of education, as far as possible, both for the masses and the classes.

What should be our objective in a girl's education? The complex demands, which modern life makes of education, have given rise to problems which have been roughly grouped by educationists under the following heads: (1) Academic education, (2) Vocational education, (3) Health education, (4) Social and Civic education, (5) Education for leisure, (6) Education for the Home and pervading all these, (7) Character education. What is generally known as liberal education must not only expand the scope of knowledge, but develop the critical mind and deepen the appreciation of what life offers. Everything turns on our relation to life, what we believe to be its purpose and on the conditions in which we find ourselves, for unless we have a clear notion of these, how can we prepare for life? Each country must, therefore, evolve its own educational system.

DEPLORABLE CONDITIONS

What are our conditions so far as education is concerned? The following description will give you a rough idea. My apology for quoting is frankly that I could not put it in better

(Continued on page 27.)

MAHATMA GANDHI
ATTENDED
INDIAN WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY
Convocation which was held through
CHICAGO LOUD SPEAKERS
Like Every Other Important Function
Chicago Telephone & Radio Co., Ltd.,
129, Esplanade, Post Box 459 — **Bombay & Calcutta** — 25, Chowringhee. Post Box 8936

Women's Role In Social Regeneration

(Continued from page 26.)

words myself. In a fine article entitled "A critical examination of the Education of Women", we find that Mr. Saiyadain tells us that "in British India alone there are about 13,000,000 girls of school-going age for whose education there is now no provision! Only 16 per cent. of the girls of school-going age (between ages of 6 and 11) as against 50 per cent. of the boys, are actually in attendance in schools, most of which are but poor apologies for educational institutions. If the Governments were seriously to tackle this problem, they would require more than 300,000 additional teachers, yet only 1500 teachers are now being trained each year. Again the education of girls is characterised by the same wastage which arrests the spread of literacy among boys. Indeed, it is even more acute because early marriage and other social factors are responsible for the premature withdrawal of the majority of girls from school. Not more than 13 per cent. of the girls joining the first class actually complete the primary course. This means that in the case of more than 85 per cent. of the girls at school, there is no certainty whatever that permanent and effective literacy is being achieved. The strong presumption would be that a very large majority of them are unable to read or write; and what is more, in the absence of village libraries, the remainder are likely to relapse into illiteracy. The financial impiications are equally distressing. The amount of money now spent on girls' education is only 14 per cent. of the meagre sum spent on boys' education. The total cost of providing schooling for girls of educable age who are not at school would, at the rate of Rs. 10 per girl, approximates to £10,000,000 per annum".

"SOCIETY BUTTERFLIES" NOT WANTED

"He observes further that "the general public has failed to evince sufficient keenness about the education of girls. There are still sections of the people, who, on pseudo-religious grounds or from conservatism, are actively opposed to all education for girls; and there are others who are at best apathetic. But we cannot dismiss this opposition as unworthy of consideration; for it has to be recognised that the type of education generally provided for girls has failed to capture the imagination or win the goodwill of the people at large. It has been, generally speaking, a poor copy of the education imparted to boys, reproducing faithfully and sometimes exaggerating, its objectionable features. It has been too bookish, too academic, too remote from the environment and cultural needs of the people; it also lays the same undue stress on the study of English at the cost of other useful subjects and skills, and it sacrifices, in the interest of pseudo-literary culture, the real objectives of a harmonious, comprehensive and psychologically suitable education. In rural areas, in particular, parents are generally of the opinion that the education of girls will not do them much good, largely because there is no outlet in the life of the average village for the kind of book knowledge now acquired by the girls. Their schooling does not adjust them successfully to their environment, nor does it enable them to become better villagers. In the larger towns and cities, however, there is an increasing demand for the education of girls, which gives them a better social status and also, to some extent, adds to their value in the marriage market. But here, too, the results have been generally disappointing, in that higher and secondary education has tended to produce what some people slightingly call "society butterflies", whose values are marred by their education and who are obsessed by an unwarranted sense of superiority. They are unable, and often unwilling, even to do the ordinary work of the household. Many of them regard such work as derogatory and develop, instead, extravagant habits and interests" ".

In these conditions what must we do? The Central Advisory Board of Education had in 1936 appointed a committee to consider the question of primary education which is today of supreme importance, because unless we have universal primary education, our higher educational institutions are bound to continue to be in an attenuated condition. The questions of the curriculum and of the essential content of the syllabus for girls have been engaging the attention of our educationists, and I have great hopes that we shall soon be able to transform the present depressing conditions by giving to female education the first place of importance in our Scheme of Education, We have a very uphil task before us. In taking the lion's share in performing it, the graduates of your institution will have an opportunity to justify the hopes and ambitions of the founder of this University. There is a demand for trained women teachers and for women workers in the several spheres of social reconstruction, which the national Government has undertaken in spite of the difficult political limitations and surroundings in which the present constitution has placed it. In this great "work of social regeneration, we need the assistance and the devoted service of a number of selfless and enlightened women. To dispel ignorance, and spread correct ideas, to remove untouchability, to improve the insanitary conditions of life in our villages and render medical assistance, to assist in making prohibition a complete success, to spread the message of Swadeshi and communal harmony to bring up and educate our young generation on right lines,—here is work enough for the most indefatigable spirit." We have before us the example of Maharshi Karve who has devoted a whole life time to the cause of women's emancipation and education. We have fortunately in our midst today, the inspiring presence of Mahatma Gandhi. If these fail to convey to the young graduates, who have passed this year, the message which they need, and to inspire them to lead a life of service and sacrifice, no words that I can utter can convey it. India is known to be a country whose supreme interest is in religion. A great thinker has observed, "If I have a religion its first precept is that we shall seek truth faithfully" and I would say with Emerson "God offers to every mind its choice between truth and repose. Take which you please—you can never have both." May our choice be right and in the interest of the motherland. May the example of the noble and selfless teachers, past and present of our country guide us aright.

I thank you for the great honour you have done me.

Sir S. S Patkar's Survey Of Progress

In the course of his speech requesting Mr. Kher to deliver the Convocation Address, Sir S. S. Patkar, the Chancellor of the University said:—

"The object of our University is to remove disparity in the number of educated men and women in this country which is one of the impediments in achieving a balanced and even progress of society and to enable women to realise their mission in life for the progress and advancement of the nation and the society at large.

"It is necessary to infuse a conquering spirit into the women of this country by dissemination of higher education. The S. N. D. Thackersey Indian Women's University will be able to contribute to this nation-building activity provided the Government and the public will extend to it adequate financial support, encouragement and help in a liberal measure.

PROGRESS OF UNIVERSITY

After referring to the chequered career of the University in the past when donations and grants were made from time to time, he stated:—

"The University is making steady and satisfactory progress. The number of students who graduated from this University is 397.

STANDARD OF EDUCATION TO BE RAISED

"Strenuous efforts are made by the University authorities to raise the standard of education from time to time. A committee was appointed by the Senate to revise the courses of studies and the curricula in order to bring the same upto modern requirements of an up-to-date Women's University for India and to settle the text-books for the same. The said committee framed a draft syllabus In the meanwhile, an application for statutory recognition was made to the Bombay Provincial Government on 14th April 1938 and is still under consideration of the Government. A detailed syllabus was prepared with the assistance of Boards of Studies of our University in the different subjects. The courses of studies thus prepared would have been placed before the Senate meeting this year; but on 4th April 1939 the Government informed the University authorities that they considered that the courses of studies prescribed by our University viz., those in force in 1937 needed to be modified and that a small committee consisting of three members nominated by Government and three members nominated by our University should be appointed to examine into and report to the University on the necessary modifications. The courses of studies prepared with great care and labour by the Courses Committee of the University will be placed before the Committee suggested by Government.

"The University authorities are indebted to the Bombay Provincial Government for suggesting this Committee, and it is expected that the recommendations of this Committee will raise the standard of education of our University to a level sufficiently high for statutory recognition of our University.

STATUTORY RECOGNITION WANTED

"The University authorities hope that any difficulties in the way of the grant of statutory recognition by the Provincial Government to our University will disappear, and that in view of the help and encouragement accorded by the Provincial and Central Governments from time to time, there is every reason to believe that the Bombay Provincial Government will be able and willing to grant statutory recognition to our University at an early date. I may mention that the number of students in our colleges is likely to increase by reason of the recognition accorded by the Bombay Provincial Government to the degrees of our University for employment in Government services. A number of lady students who have passed the Matriculation examination of the Bombay University this year have applied for admission to the S. N. D. Thackersey College in Bombay. One school at Dadar has opened a special class for preparing students for our Entrance examination, and other schools are contemplating a similar step in that direction. Statutory recognition, however, will put our University on a higher level and is likely to attract a large number of students.

"The University authorities are indebted to the Bombay Provincial Congress Government for sanctioning a recurring annual grant of Rs. 5,000 to our University.

EXTENSION OF ACTIVITY

"It would not perhaps be impertinent to refer to some of the matters which must engage the attention of the University authorities in order to carry out the needs and aspirations of the University. The first question for consideration of the University is the extension of the building of the S. N. D. Thackersey College in Bombay. The donations by the Provincial and Central Governments of rupees fifty thousand each enabled our University to acquire a plot of land with building at Carnegy Road, Marine Lines at a cost of 2-1/2 lacs for the use of the Bombay College and University Office. But the present building on the land will soon be found insufficient owing to the expected increase in the number of students in the near future. An offer of a lac of rupees for buildings on certain conditions has been made very recently to the University authorities. If the donation is accepted by the Senate, the amount of about a lac of rupees together with the balance of Rs. 50,000 of the building fund will provide a suitable building with an Assembly Hall for the College and the University Office, and one of the most pressing needs of the University will, for the present, be satisfied.

"There are, however, many other directions in which the University authorities will have to proceed in order to secure greater efficiency in the working of the University, which cannot be achieved without the aid of public donations and Government grants. The Bombay College was made a full-fledged college only four years ago. It is necessary to equip the college with a larger library and also a better equipped science laboratory, and to start additional optional subjects in the colleges conducted by the University with the result that additional accommodation and recurring expenses will have to be provided for.

"There are two professions which are most suitable to women, the teaching profession and the medical profession. The recent recognition by the Bombay Provincial Government of the degrees of our University for eligibility for Government services is likely to help the graduates of our University to secure jobs as teachers in Primary and Secondary Government and aided schools. As regards the medical profession, it is impossible for our University to start a medical faculty in the near future in the absence of a very substantial donation. The only avenue to the medical profession at present open to the students of our University is the L. C. P. S. examination conducted by the College of Physicians and Surgeons who recognized the Entrance examination of our University as a qualification for entrance for the L. C. P. S. course in any of the medical schools or colleges recognised by them. The College of Physicians and Surgeons have made a new rule to the effect that only Inter-Science students of the Bombay University are eligible to get admission to the L. C. P. S. course.

"Our chemistry and biology departments will have to be run according to the standard that will be laid down by the College of Physicians and Surgeons. This additional activity will necessarily involve recurring expenses and re-

(Continued on page 31.)

Scenarist Or Tramp?

How Well-Known Scrip Writers Work In Hollywood

Bruce Manning set out to die—and wound up in Hollywood.

Manning, co-author, with Felix Jackson, of Deanna Durbin's new Universal picture, "Three Smart Girls Grow Up", was a newspaper man until his health failed him. He was advised by physicians that he had but a short time to live. Manning decided to spend his remaining days in a warm climate.

He set out, afoot, for New Orleans. Refusing all kindly motorists who offered him a lift, he walked all the way. And when he arrived at his destination, he felt so good that he accepted a newspaper job.

But his health again went back on him and he was taken to the hospital. While flat on his back, he wrote his first book, "The Invisible Host" and sent it to a publisher.

"I didn't expect much from it", Manning admits. "It was a detective story and seemed rather ordinary".

"But the publisher liked it, and its sales mounted!

REMAINED IN HOLLYWOOD

"Then it was sold as a play, 'The Ninth Guest', and had a long run. Finally the motion picture rights were purchased by a Hollywood studio, and I went to California to work on the script".

Manning has remained in the film city. His health is perfect.

While he was in New Orleans he met and married Gwen Bristow, who, he claims, was the "best newspaper reporter in the world".

Mrs. Manning, who still writes under the nom-de-typewriter of Gwen Bristow, is a successful authoress. For the past two years her novels have consistently been included in the "ten best seller' lists. She is in Hollywood. Although many tempting offers to write for the screen have come to her, she has refused them all.

"One screen writer in the family is enough", she says.

TRAMPS

Manning, while working on a script with Jackson, Joe Pasternak, the producer, and Henry Koster, the director, keeps weird hours. The quartet usually works all night, sleeps all day and goes without shaving except on Sunday until the script is finished, or in shape for production to start.

"We usually look like a bunch of tramps", Manning says.

Manning relates an incident which arose from this disheveled, unshaven, lack-of-sleep look. He was breakfasting in a Hollywood restaurant with Pasternak, Koster and Jackson.

"Pasternak was talking production with Koster", Manning relates. "The discussion got around to cost.

"I don't mind spending money *if I can get the right kind of a picture,' Pasternak said. 'With the right kind of a story and cast. I'd just as soon spend a million dollars.'*

"Right behind us", Manning continues, "there were a couple of tourists. They pricked up their ears at the mention of a million dollars, and then they took a look at us. We had our collars open; we were unshaven and red-eyed from loss of sleep.

"The man seized his wife by the arm.

"Let's get out of here," he said. And when she asked why, he jerked his head toward us, placed his fingers on his forehead and made a circular motion, indicating what he thought.

"They're nuts! he said. And they left!"

"Creator Of Mr. Deeds" Is Now Producing

"MR. SMITH GOES TO WASHINGTON"

Frank Capra Brings An Expert From The Archives Of Capitol To Hollywood

The arched loggia of the Union Station divided as in three lofty panels the green and formal vista of the plaza and, half a mile beyond, the rounded pedestal of Capitol Hill surmounted by the capitol buildings and the great fluted dome.

They stood with the rapt attention of connoisseurs.

"That", said one of them softly, "is the first sight that meets his eyes when Mr. Smith goes to Washington!"

They walked out of the station toward the Columbus memorial, Frank Capra and Sidney Buchman, who had come all the way from Hollywood to gather data for a motion picture called "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington".

Buchman was writing it with Capra, who was to produce and direct it for Columbia Studios. It would co-star Jean Arthur and James Stewart, with a cast including Edward Arnold, Claude Rains, Guy Kibbee, Thomas Mitchell, Eugene Pallette, Ruth Donnelly, Beulah Bondi and others.

A cool breath from the Potomac sent the leaves fluttering from a tree.

"I'd better start photographing before a real wind shakes those trees naked", said Capra. "Why don't you see about those floor plans of the Senate and other government buildings?"

At that moment everything seemed as simple as the calm and beautiful city about them.

* * * *

"Sorry, sir, no cameras are permitted inside the Senate. You will have to get a special permit".

"Where do I go for that?"

"I'm not sure, sir. The man you ought to see about it is Jim Preston".

"Come on!" said Capra to his cameraman. "In the meantime we can work outdoors".

They saw Washington from the top of a sight-seeing bus. One mile of film.

* * * *

At the hotel Capra spoke to the manager.

"Where do the new Senators go between the time they get off the train and the time they take their seats in the Senate?"

"I'm afraid I don't know that, Mr. Capra. Many of them stay with us, of course. They leave here, and they seem to get into the Senate all right. I hadn't thought there was anything special about it".

"Well", persisted Capra, "can you tell me where newspapermen go first on their arrival in Washington?"

"Oh, yes——they go to see Jim Preston."

* * * *

Of many invitations, Capra had accepted an 11 a.m. buffet breakfast as promising a quick getaway and the least interference with his work. But there were many capitol notables anxious to meet a great Hollywood director. The 11 a.m. breakfast wound up at 3 p.m.

Capra made an effort to extract some professional advantage from it during a casual conversation.

"Pardon me, Senator, for talking shop, but how do you filibuster? Do you just ask for the floor and start talking? How do you avoid interruption?"

The Senator laughed self-deprecatingly.

"I'm afraid you've got me, Mr. Capra. I just work here. I've never done any actual filibustering myself. I'll tell you simplest way to find out, though. There's one man in Washington who knows as much about Senate procedure as the presiding officer himself. Why don't you ask——".

"Jim Preston?" smiled Capra.

"Well", the Senator grinned, "You seem to know...."

* * *

Capra met Buchman at dinner. "Did you get your blueprints?"

"Well, not exactly. I've got to see a man named Jim Preston."

Capra looked sharply at his collaborator. "Say, are you in on that too? That's all I've heard to-day. But I've thought of one question to which I won't get that answer", said Capra grimly, reaching for the telephone. He called Columbia Pictures' representative in Washington.

"Hello, Galanty? Capra. Where can I find Jim Preston?"

When he had hung up, Buchman looked at him expectantly.

"He laughed", said Capra, "and said to look in the Archives of the United States".

* * * *

Scene: Next day.

"With this rain I couldn't do much camera work, anyway", Capra comforted himself.

They stopped at the National Press Club, picked up a reporter they had known in Los Angeles, then circled at Seventh Street to draw up before a chaste and magnificent colonnade of classic Corinthian columns, the Archives.

"A building like that might hold the records of all history!"

Yet, just to install the records of the United States up to the present day is to take some 40 years!

"Before we go in, tell me something about this mysterious Jim Preston. How does he happen to know everything and everybody about Washington?"

"There's nothing really mysterious. Preston is the assistant administrator of the Archives. He has spent his whole life in Washington, was superintendent of the Senate Press Gallery for 35 years, and knows every newspaper correspondent and legislator and important personality who's been in Washington since 1897".

'Wait!" exclaimed Capra. "Look who's turning up the steps! I didn't know he was visiting Washington!"

No one who ever saw a newsreel could mistake that strong face with its dark beetling eyebrows and its grey band of mustache.

The reporter shook his head, laughing. "He's a dead ringer for Chamberlain, isn't he?....but that's Jim Preston".

* * * *

Through the Corinthian colonnade, into the lofty stark solid block of masonry that is the actual Archives building, across the rose and grey marble inlay of the foyer, glimpsing through a grillwork of gleaming metals the green Ionic shafts flanking the altar of democracy's most precious documents, along a curving corridor until they found a simple door marked Assistant Administrator.....

Pleasure and curiosity on the face of each, Frank Capra shook hands with Jim Preston.

"We've been hearing a lot about you", said the director from Hollywood.

"We've been hearing a lot about you", retorted the man who looks like Chamberlain, smiling. "They say you and your cameraman have been popping up in every nook and corner of Washington,

(Continued on page 29.)

VASANTEE,

who scores a personal triumph in Ranjit's "Sant Tulsidas," which opened at Opera House yesterday, seen here with RAM MARATHE.

Is He World's Best Actor?

Charles Boyer Awarded A Medal For "Algiers"

Charles Boyer has received word from Miss Kathlees Costello, Secretary of the Federated British Film and Stage Association that because of his outstanding acting in Walter Wanger's "Algiers", he has been awarded the association's gold medal for 1938.

The special gold medal is awarded to the actor who gives the most outstanding histrionic performance in three or more consecutive films. It is not a popularity award. The association has commended Boyer particularly for his work in "Mayerling", and in "Algiers", in which he has starred by producer Wanger as the Parisian jewel thief, Pepe le Moko.

Federated British Film and Stage Association is a world-wide group numbering several thousands of critics, artists, editors, actors and producers. Herbert Wilcox, Alexander Korda, Basil Dean and Godfrey Tearle are among the patrons. The Boyer gold medal will bear the engraved recognition "To The Finest Film Actor In The World".

Fans Defy Rain

'DURGA' WELCOMED AT ROXY

"Sapera" Arrives At Krishna

Devika Rani, the star of the Bombay Talkies' latest production "Durga" was veritably mobbed at the Roxy Cinema yesterday when she, along with other stars and executives of the studio, attended the evening show. The popular star was surrounded by a host of her fans and admirers and with difficulty a way had to be cleared for her to reach her car.

Rain did not prevent the crowds from attending the premiere of "Du ga" which was released yesterday. Even the journalists turned up in full force.

Another popular premiere was that of "Sapera" the New Theatres film, at Krishna.

(Reviews of both these films will appear on our Wednesday Cinema page).

Mr. Dongrey, Bar-at-Law, who has been appointed the G. O. C. of the Prohibition Volunteer Corps by the Government of Bombay

SATYAGRAHA AGAINST WARDHA SCHEME?

Muslim League Committee To Take Decision On Bihar Branch Demand

DISCIPLINARY ACTION AGAINST GHAZNAVI TO BE CONSIDERED

REPORTS from several committees of the Muslim League and various proposals and resolutions, touching Muslim interests all over India, will form the subject before the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League when it meets on Sunday (to-day) at Mr. M. A. Jinnah's residence, at Little Gibbs Road.

It is learnt that the Committee has before it three comprehensive reports of the committees appointed by the League some time ago the Wardha scheme committee, the economic programme committee and another set up to evolve a uniform policy for the Muslim National Guards.

SATYAGRAHA AGAINST BASIC EDUCATION

With regard to the item on the agenda regarding the discussion on Wardha Scheme, it is understood that a number of suggestions and resolutions are before the Committee and those reports and suggestions will come up for discussion. It is likely that the Committee will define its attitude with regard to the text books prepared by Jamia Millia.

But the most important matter pertaining to the subject is the request of the Bihar Branch of the All-India Muslim League, seeking permission of the parent body to launch "Satyagraha" against the introduction of the Basic Education scheme, or what is popularly known as the Wardha scheme, by the Congress Government. It is understood that the request will be considered by the Committee, at its meeting in Bombay.

JATHAS TO HYDERABAD

The position and treatment of Muslims in Indian States will also engage the attention of the Committee. In this connection the Aryan movement in Hyderabad, in the light of the policy of the Provincial Governments, in allowing "jathas" to be sent to the State from British India is likely to occupy more than ordinary attention of the Committee.

Another item which is understood to be on the agenda is with regard to disciplinary action against Sir A. H. Gaznavi who is alleged to have committed a breach of the Party discipline, when he went against the neutral attitude of League Party in Assembly matters. The attitude of Sir A. H. Gaznavi and his utterances on the floor of the House are regarded as a serious matter which called for action by the League. The League it is understood, is now considering the question of disciplinary action against him.

'Palestine', 'Federation' and 'Communal riots in the Congress Provinces" are understood to be some of the other matters which are on the tapis.

ALTERNATIVE TO INDIA ACT

After the Working Committee meeting is over, it is learnt, the Constitution Sub-Committee which was appointed some time ago to consider various schemes and proposals, will meet again and deliberate to evolve an alternative proposal to the Constitution embodied in the Government of India Act, with special reference to the Central Federation scheme.

It is understood that the consideration to give further time to the Sub-Committee to consider the proposals put forward by the various branches of the Muslim League weighed with the League Executive in deferring decision on the subject.

The Committee after chalking out the preliminaries will settle down to discuss in detail the various proposals and evolve a scheme which will be placed before the Working Committee of the League sometime in the near future.

MINORITIES IN CONGRESS PROVINCES

A demand for the appointment of a Royal Commission to investigate Indian problems afresh and to inquire into the working of the Congress Ministries, "vis-a-vis" the rights and interests of Muslims and other minorities will be one of the other items on the agenda for discussion.

The latest arrivals of the Working Committee of the League are: the Rajah of Mahmudabad, Chowdhuri Khaliquzzaman and Sir Nazimmuddin, Home Minister of Bengal It is thought unlikely that Mr. A. K. F. Huq Premier of Bengal will be present at the committee's meeting due to urgent legislative business Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan, Premier of the Punjab, however, has arrived in Bombay.

Those members who arrived in Bombay on Friday are: Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan, Premier of the Punjab, Nawabzada Liaqat Ali Khan, Hon. Secretary of the All-India Muslim League, Haji Sir Abdulla Haroon; Mr. Abdul Majid Sindhi, Mr. Abdul Matin Chowdhry and Mr. Abdul Aziz.

Thus most of the members of the Working Committee are now present in Bombay.

There is a crowded agenda before the committee. It is understood, there will be discussions regarding the Muslims in Indian States with special reference to the Muslim refugees from Jaipur who have been in Delhi for the last three months. It will be recalled that after the Jaipur mosque trouble about 3,000 Muslims migrated to Delhi. Their future, hanging in the balance, will exercise the attention of the League

CHARGE AGAINST CONGRESS CABINETS

It is learnt that the Working Committee has before it a resolution of Sir Abdulla Haroon, alleging failure to discharge efficiently obligations inherent or expressed by the Congress ministries, in respect of administration of law and order, particularly in matters relating to Muslims. It is understood that the resolution will be a basis for comprehensive discussion in which matters regarding communal riots in some Congress provinces, will be raised.

When the Committee is on this subject, it is thought likely that the Shia-Sunni trouble in Lucknow will also be discussed.

Another resolution by the same member urges the necessity of organising Muslim National Guards in Congress provinces to protect the interests of Muslims. There is a suggestion in this connection that the Muslim National Guards should be placed on an all-India basis. There is a request in the resolution to the provincial and central governments to exempt Muslims from the operation of the Arms Act.

The phrase "communal propaganda" occurring in the resolution passed by the Home Ministers' conference at Simla recently is viewed with grave apprehension, as it is liable, the League is understood to believe, to be misconstrued by the Congress Ministries whose relations with the Muslim League movements are not happy

URDU TEXT BOOKS

The Working Committee will also define its attitude towards the Urdu text books prepared by the Jamia Millia, Delhi, under the Wardha scheme of education. It will be recalled that there was some agitation organised by the Bombay branch of the Muslim League, sometimes ago. While the general opinion with regard to the text books prepared by the Jamia Millia and the whole of the Wardha scheme has not been favourable in some responsible Muslim circles it is expected the League's opinion on the subject will be expressed by the end of the committee's meetings.

The application of the Madras Provincial Muslim League for affiliation to the all-India body will be considered at the meeting. The venue of the next Muslim League session is also likely to be decided.

Mr. C. K. Kunhiraman, President, Ceylon Malayali Mahajana Sabha, who has been in Bombay interviewing the Congress leaders and others in connection with the Indian situation in Ceylon. He is proceeding to Simla to see the members of the Executive Council concerned, Sir Ramaswamy Mudaliyar and Sir Jagadis Prasad.

ARYA SATYAGRAHI DIES IN JAIL

MANMAD, June 30.

Mahashay Fakirchand, an under-trial Arya Satyagrahi belonging to the Jatha led by Mahashay Krishna, died this morning in the Civil Hospital, Aurangabad, following an operation performed on him yesterday for appendicitis, according to a message received at the Arya Satyagraha camp here.

On receipt of the message, the Arya leaders have proceeded to Aurangabad.—United Press.

"MR. SMITH GOES TO WASHINGTON"

(Continued from page 28.)

getting scenes for a picture called 'Mr. Smith Goes to Washington'."

"They tell me," parried Capra, "that you've kept track of everything the Senate has done in the last 40 years".

"Well, not everything. But when I was in the gallery I jotted down many happenings that seemed interesting to me. Not the things that make history——just little things that make human nature".

"Exactly what I'm interested in!" exclaimed Capra.

Preston swung around to a shelf of uniformly bound notebooks.

"Is one of those books by any chance entitled 'Filibusters I Have Known'?" queried Capra.

"You want to know about filibusters? They're exciting! One man making a stand against Congress—for something he believes in!"

Capra listened for a long time to the intimate sidelights on the Senate seen by a man who had spent two-thirds of his life there.

* * * *

Preston took them out through the Constitution Avenue portal. They were surprised to find darkness had fallen. The sky had cleared, but a lingering drop now and then lost leafhold and dripped to the ground Above Washington the Capitol dome was luminous and near against soft blackness.

"I've got to get that effect on film before I go back", said Capra with admiration. "Also a few night shots, then those pictures in the Senate when you have made the arangements. And after that, why don't you come to Hollywood with us for a few months? We're going to reproduce the Senate Chamber and other parts of the Capitol in exact detail at the studio. You're the one man who can see that it's done authentically!"

* * * *

And so, on the Columbia stages where a good part of official Washington's setting is being faithfully reproduced in impressive simplicity you are sure to find Jim Preston long superintendent of the Senate Press Gallery superintending the reproduction of the Senate for a motion picture.

Jim Preston is none of your experts who stroll in, twirl a mustache, lightly approve, and go about their business of seeing Hollywood.

When he superintends, he superintends. Preston turns critical eyes from one detail to another, gives orders that may relate to minutiae, but that are not to be gainsaid.

Or he sits in conference on a script with Sidney Buchman, pencilling notes on the formal verbiage still observed in the first great democratic parliament.

And the big thrill is yet to come.

".....for to-morrow" Capra tells him, "we'll start casting Senators——96 of them!"

Inheritors Of Common Culture

Gandhiji On Indo-Ceylonese Differences

POONA, July 1.

Commenting on the A.I.C.C.'s decision to send Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to Ceylon, Mr. Gandhi writes in to-day's "Harijan":—

The A.I.C.C. has done well in choosing its best man to proceed to Ceylon as the nation's ambassador of peace. It is, at least it should be, impossible for India and Ceylon to quarrel.

We are the nearest neighbours. We are inheritors of a common culture. There is daily contact between the two countries. From Rameshwar one almost steps on to Ceylon and finds that one is on no foreign land. But even as blood brothers sometimes differ, so do next-door neighbours. And like brothers, they usually adjust their differences and are often more closely knit together after the clearance. So may it be between Ceylon and India through the efforts of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. —A. P.

GENERAL ELECTIONS OF LOCAL BOARDS POSTPONED

U. P. Govt.'s Decisions

CAWNPORE, June 28.

The U. P. Government have intimated the District and Municipal Boards that the Government have decided to postpone the general elections to district and municipal boards which were due to be held at the end of this year, and necessary legislation for amending the District Boards and Municipalities Acts in this connection has already been passed by both the Houses of Legislature. It is therefore not necessary to take up the preparation of electoral rolls for the present.

The Sub-committee, appointed by the Cawnpore Municipal Board to report on the question whether import of the paper used for printing of newspaper should be exempt from town duty, has recommended that unglazed newspapers should be exempt from the tax and that the tax on printing paper should be reduced by 50 per cent.—A. P.

ARMY OFFICERS BLOCK PROGRESS

Indianisation To Wait For 17 Years!

SIMLA, July 1.

Judging from the evidence tendered before the Army Indianisation Committee which resumes sittings from Monday, it appears that the Army officers have continued their opposition to acceleration in the pace of Indianisation.

Their plea is to wait till "the experiment in Indianisation has shown results", that is, till such time as an Indian officers is placed in charge of a division (which happy event is expected only in 1946) and been in command for 10 years which means 1956, so that it will be about 17 years before decision about the fitness and capability of Indian officers to command would be arrived at. But opinion in the Committee is sharply divided on the issue and the Committee will produce not one but several reports.

From Monday onwards the Ogilvie Report will be under examination. This Scheme is intended firstly to introduce the Osbournisation Scheme whereby boys of ten will be taken in Military Schools and after four years taken to the Royal Military College and then to the Royal Military Academy.

Second by the Scheme provides 46 out of 60 vacancies at the Dehra Dun Academy to be reserved for the Royal Military College boys and the other 14 reserved for the Army Auxiliary Force, Territorial Force, University Training Corps and boys from British Public Schools and Universities. The basic idea of this Scheme is to favour martial classes to the exclusion of others and abolish open competition for the Dehra Dun Academy.

The Scheme provides for concessional rates of fees for Military School boys. Independent witnesses have not favoured the Scheme nor Osbournisation which was confined to Navy Recruitment in Great Britain and been abandoned as unsuitable. But since the Scheme has influential backing at Army Headquarters its examination by the Committee from Monday next will be watched with interest

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY: Saturday.

A verdict that death of an unidentified Hindu woman was caused by asphyxiation due to drowning in the sea at the New Marine Drive, was returned by the Coroner's Jury at the inquest held to-day.

Sagunija Mangal deposed that he saw the deceased struggling in the sea at the Marine Drive on Thursday night, at about 1 o'clock. He ran desperately to inform the police as he could not swim.

ATTEMPT TO BREAK INTO CHURCH FOILED

The story of how an attempt to force open the Vestry door of St. Mary's Church at midnight yesterday was frustrated by the shouting of the watchman, was narrated to-day at the Mazagaon Court before Mr. Oscar H. Brown.

Immediately he saw Krishna Kanayya and another man. The watchman shouted out 'Chor, Chor' and the alleged culprits took to their heels. He gave them a hot chase in which one got away. Krishna threw an iron jemmy at the watchman to disentangle himself from his clutches. He was handed over to the Police. He was ordered to be remanded till the 15th July.

Nasarwanji Framji, said to be a notorious bully in the Mazagaon locality harassing the public every now and then was arrested yesterday.

On the night of the 24th June he was alleged to have approached a hotel servant near the Reay Road foot-bridge and asked him for some money. On refusal he struck a blow on his face and removed forcibly some money from his shirt pocket. The servant raised an alarm whereupon the Parsi was alleged to have assaulted him and thrown him down on the ground. The servant sustained severe injuries. The matter was reported to the Byculla Police who arrested him yesterday and placed him to-day before Mr. Oscar H. Brown. He was ordered to be released on bail till 15th July.

The Coroner's Jury could not return a verdict on Babu Gopal, as the body was highly decomposed. It appeared to be a case of accidental drowning on Friday.

Laxmibai told the Coroner that her husband was demented for the last 20 years. He was removed to the K.E.M. Hospital for treatment of piles. After his admittance, she came to know that the patient had run away from the hospital. She was enquiring about him constantly.

Yesterday witness was told that the dead body of her husband was found in the hot water tank of the Digvijaya Mill.

OPIUM CROP REPORT

The area under opium cultivation in 1938-39 is 4,750 acres which is equal to that of the last year. Sowing commenced in the last week of October and was completed in the first week of November crop was slightly damaged by rain and insects.

Incision and collection of juice continued from the first week of February to the third week of April. The total out-turn amounted to 1,161 maunds 4 seers and 15 chhatanks, which was 4 per cent. less than the previous year.

Several Injured In Shia-Sunni Fracas

LUCKNOW, July 1.

A minor Shia-Sunni fracas occurred here last night resulting in minor injuries to half a dozen Sunnis, when it is alleged a crowd of Shias made an unsuccessful attempt to break up a "milad" which was being held at Pirjalil in Lucknow.

It is stated that the crowd of Shias set fire to a lattice screen removed a few sign-boards and attempted to force open the gates of some of the Sunni houses.—United Press.

SAVED FROM STARVATION

Gwalior Forests Thrown Open To Rajputana Cattle

GWALIOR, June 26.

Hundreds of thousands of cattle were saved from death by the generosity of the Gwalior Durbar this year, when the whole of Rajputana and adjoining districts of Delhi and the Punjab were in the grip of fodder famine.

When a request was made to Maharaja Scindia by Durbars of Jaipur and Jodhpur to allow their cattle to migrate into the forests of Gwalior State, His Highness ordered to throw open the forests of Gwalior free of cost to the famine stricken cattle. The revenue, Police and Forest Officers were also instructed to render to the people of Rajputana who migrated with their cattle all possible help.

The Bikaner Durbar made a requisition of about a lac of maunds of grass. Seva Samitis of Jaipur and other places also collected grass from Gwalior forests and exported it to the nearest villages of Jaipur.

Messrs. Birla Brothers also imported thousands of cows from Pilani as an act of charity and made arrangements for their watering and feeding in the Sheopur forests.

As favourable conditions in Rajputana are setting in, cows are leaving for their destination.

HOW TO COMBAT CHOLERA

Sub-Committee Considers Measures

POONA, June 29.

A Sub-committee of the Central Board of Health met here yesterday and to-day under the chairmanship of the Hon. Dr. T. S. S. Rajan, Minister of Health Madras; other members of the Sub-committee present were Dr. M. D. C. Gilder, Minister of Health, Bombay, and the Directors of Health, Punjab, Bengal, and the United Provinces and the Sanitary Commissioner to the Central Government.

It is understood that the Sub-committee discussed measures to prevent spread of cholera in the wake of pilgrimages.

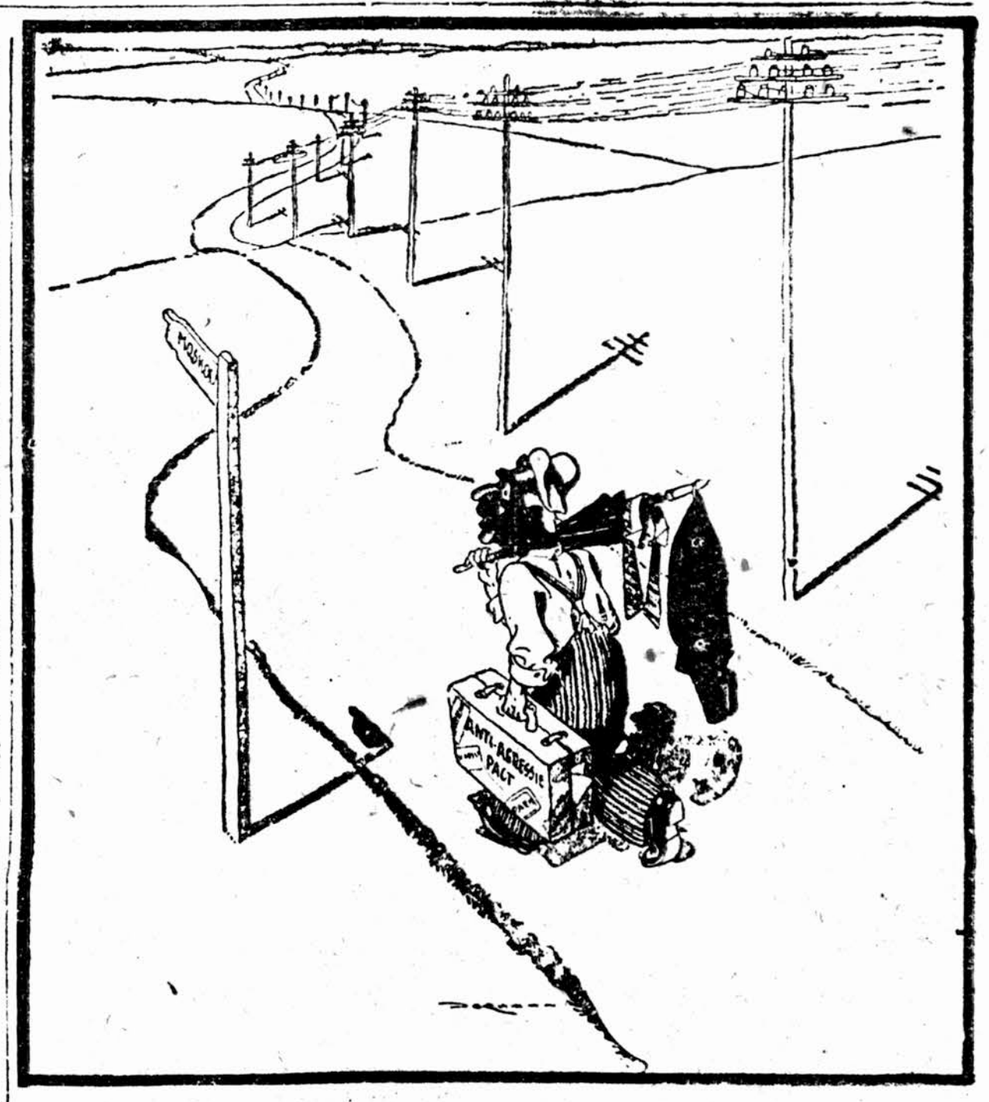
Prior to meeting at Poona, the members of the Sub-committee paid a visit to Pandharpur, the pilgrim centre in Maharashtra, and inspected the Sanitary and preventive measures taken there during the Ashad Ekadashi Fair.

The Sub-committee is expected to submit its report on the problem to the Central Board of Health at its meeting to be held at Bombay in the first week of January next.

It may be mentioned that the cholera scourge following a religious fair and consequent pilgrim exodus has been a serious problem facing the various provincial Governments. The Central Board of Health appointed this Sub-committee with Dr. T. S. S. Rajan, Minister of Health, Madras as chairman, to study the problem and recommend effective preventive measures.

KERALAKALAMANDALAM AND (INSET) ITS FOUNDER

Keralakalamandalam was founded some years ago by Poet Vallathol in order to revive the ancient arts of Kerala. The Poet is arriving in this city to-day to canvass support for his institution, whose fame has already spread throughout India and even abroad. Poet Vallathol will be in Bombay for a few days after which he will visit the North of India.



"HOW HOT IT IS AND HOW FAR!"

Courtesy "De Groene Amsterdammer".

SIR S. S. PATKAR'S SURVEY OF PROGRESS

(Continued from page 27.)

quire additional funds. I have, therefore, to appeal to the Government and the public to supply the University with the necessary funds.

MAHATMA'S BLESSING

"To-day is a red letter day in the annals of our University when Mahatma Gandhi who is the source of inspiration of the manifold activities designed to secure the intellectual, moral, social and political advancement of our country has graced this convocation meeting of our University with his presence. His kind presence to-day is a blessing to our University and will be a happy augury for its future success, and will be a source of encouragement and inspiration to the University authorities and workers to put forth all their energies to make this University an ideal one and achieve unique success in its onward march.

We have invited in the past eminent men and women to deliver convocation addresses and to point out the defects in the administration of our University and to suggest the lines on which the work of the University should be more efficiently carried out with the utmost advantage to our country. This year we are fortunate that the Hon'ble Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier and Minister of Education has kindly consented to deliver the convocation address. He is an eminent educationist, lawyer and politician, and now an accomplishd administrator at the head of the Bombay Provincial Cabinet. A worthy disciple of a worthy Guru he has dedicated his life to the service of our motherland. His outstanding position as an educationist, scholar and administrator will invest his address with considerable weight and importance, and I have no doubt that his convocation address will be instructive and inspiring to the graduates and members of this University and the general public

GUESTS THANKED

Dewan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri in thanking Mahatma Gandhi and other guests on the occasion, observed that Mahatmaji who was "inspiration incarnate" was with them. That being the case, he hoped that his blessings were with them (Gandhiji nodds assent). He invited Gandhiji to express his blessings in a few words (Gandhiji smiles and nodds dissent). Continuing the speaker stated that although Gandhiji was not prepared to make a speech, they were sure that his heart was with them (Gandhiji again smiles and bows his head).

D. S. Borker, who has been invited to attend as India's delegate to the World Congress of Physical Education, which will be held at Stockholm on July 20.

U. P. CONGRESS AND MINISTRY

Rafi Kidwai On Their Cordial Relations

LUCKNOW, July 1.

An assertion that only Congress Governments could launch prohibition and tax the rich by various measures to replenish the coffers of the State, was made by the Hon. Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Minister of Revenue, United Provinces, in the course of a talk with the "United Press" representative over a wide range of subjects.

Mr Kidwai failed to understand why the Zemindars should kick up a row over the U.P. Tenancy Bill as, according to him, such benefits which the tenants would derive from the Bill were already being enjoyed by their 'confreres" in other provinces. He claimed that the Congress Government in U.P. had brought about a changed outlook among the people living in the country-side by various measures.

Enquired about the relation between the United Provinces Congress Committee and the Provincial Government, Mr. Kidwai declared: "The relation between them is cordial and no differences exist."—United Press.

GIRL TOPS LIST

Success In Calcutta University B.A. Examination

CALCUTTA, June 29

Miss Pratima Banerjee, the eldest daughter of Principal Mr. P. N. Banerjee, Bar-at-Law, M.L.A., and a grand-daughter of the late Sir Asutosh Mookerjee, has topped the list of successful candidates in B.A. History Hons. Examination of the Calcutta University this year.

In the Intermediate Examination of 1937 she stood first among the girl students and secured a Government scholarship, several gold medals and prizes.

Miss Banerjee was a student of the Ashutosh college.—United Press

CHINA'S 287 ENGAGEMENTS WITH JAPAN IN JUNE

11 Japanese Warships Sunk And War Materials Captured

CHUNGKING, July 1.

Eleven Japanese warships were sunk by the Chinese in June, according to a military communique which states that a total of 287 engagements were fought last month, a hundred Japanese were taken prisoners, 1,024 rifles, 29 machine-guns and 4 field guns were captured and 44 tanks were put out of action.—Reuter.

Barque Carrying Illegal Immigrants Captured

LONDON, June 30.

The capture of a two-masted barque near Gaza carrying between 500 and 700 illegal immigrants is reported in a telegram to the Colonial Office from the High Commissioner of Palestine.

The immigrants were taken under a guard to Haifa and six of the seven crew detained.—Reuter.

New German Cruiser Launched

BREMEN, June 1.

The 10,000 ton cruiser "Lutzow" was launched to-day. Before launching, Grand Admiral Raeder opened a new bridge across the Weser which he named "Adolf Hitler Bridge."—Reuter.

Bulgarian Premier Visiting Germany

SOFIA, July 1.

It is officially announced that the Prime Minister, M. Kiosseivanoff, is leaving on Monday on an official visit to Germany. He will be accompanied by a large delegation.—Reuter.

£368 FOR TENNIS PLAYER

Motorist To Pay Damages For Injuries

Damages amounting to £368, including £118 agreed special damages, were awarded with costs, at Bristol Assizes recently to a lawn tennis player, member of a Bath sporting family, who claimed that his chances of ever playing on the centre court at Wimbledon had been ruined as the result of an accident. He brought an action of damages for personal injuries against a Frome motorist. In his summing up Mr. Justice Tucker referred to the plaintiff's reputation as a player. "On the medical evidence as a whole, I have no reason to suppose but that in a period of two years at the outside, he will be able to play a game every bit as well as he has done in the past. But his accident has interfered with his enjoyment of sports."

MONETARY BILL IN SENATE

WASHINGTON, July 1.

The Administration leaders succeeded in placing the Monetary Bill before the Senate at 8 p.m., local time.

The Republican Senators were prepared to talk the relief measure to death, but the Administration leaders planned to keep the Senate in session, until the morning if necessary contending that even if the Monetary Bill was passed after mid-night the President's monetary powers would be revived.—Reuter.

WIMBLEDON TENNIS

WIMBLEDON, June 30.

In men's singles fourth round Puncec beat Russell 6/3; 8/6; 6/1.

In mixed doubles second round Cooper and Miss Dearman (Britain) beat Baworowski and Mmle Jedrzejowska 6/2, 6/3.

McNeill and Miss Stammers beat Gulcz and Dietz 14/12; 6/3.

In third round Riggs and Miss Marble beat Filby and Whitmarsh (Britain) 6/0; 6/3.

In women's doubles second Nuthall and Nicoll beat Morison and Mrs. Uber (Britain) 8/6; 6/0.—Reuter.

Uncensored News From Czechoslovakia

Anti-Nazi Forces Growing

"Ten Commandments" For Patriotic Czech Citizens

A heart-rending picture of the plight of the Czechoslovaks under the German domination is gathered from the vivid narrations of the eye witnesses and refugees who escaped to Poland. Among the refugees are many doctors, engineers, workingmen, journalists, men and women, who came from the Sudeten Territory, Bohemia, Moravia, Slovakia, and also from Austria and Central Germany, to seek an asylum in Poland, writes the European Correspondent of "The National Front," the Marxist weekly published from Bombay.

One of them, formerly a prominent Catholic leader from Vienna University, who fled for safety to Prague when Hitler occupied Austria, made his escape now to Poland by crossing foot clandestinely the Czecho-Polish frontiers, without any baggage and exposed to the German Army's fire during which many other refugees lost their lives on the spot.

A WOMAN'S STORY

A woman from Prague relates the story of how the German Secret Police, the "Gestapo" surprised them in their house, searched everything, arrested her husband and took him to the concentration camp in Dachau, and how she herself was beaten by the Gestapo agents so brutally that she lost her senses.

Another refugee is a Czech Army Officer who succeeded in escaping from the concentration camp in Buchenwald. This place is worse than hell. There are more than 4,000 Czechs in this camp though there is hardly space for more than 400 persons. The captives were herded in as cattle. In some barracks, the people cannot lie down and have to stand until they drop

BREAKING-POINT?

One woman refugee from Slovakia, who escaped to Poland under a shower of bullets, told in tears that the Slovak people will soon be exterminated if things go on like that any longer. Conflicts between Germans and Slovaks occur daily. The Germans prohibit in the "free Slovak State" even singing Slovak anthem in the Slovak churches. They are expelling Slovak farmers from the land and settling down German farmers in their places.

One physician from Prague describes the situation in Bohemia and Moravia as at the point of breaking. The whole country is as if undermined. The people are waiting for the nearest and slightest occasion to blow up all the German military cantonments.

Czecho-Slovakia, which used to be so rich in foodstuffs, is being robbed of everything and the river boats are transporting day and night to Germany thousands of tons of cereals, meat and dairy products. The Czech farmers must compulsorily and under heavy penalties sell to German soldiers the products at one third of the price; 40 per cent. of the produce they must deliver to the communities, and only what is left, and that is very little, they can keep for themselves. Soap is a luxury, and it can hardly be obtained, for all supplies of soap were shipped to Germany. Butter and bacon disappeared entirely from the market.

MORTAL ENEMIES

The Czechs and Slovaks have now become mortal enemies of Germans and have awakened from their recent passing agony. The anti-German movement is growing steadily. Anti-German pamphlets are being distributed among the Czechs and Slovaks to such an alarming extent that the Gestapo service in Czecho-Slovakia had to be heavily reinforced. Eleven Czech Customs officers were arrested for distributing anti-German pamphlets. Several hundred Hitlerites have been already assassinated by Czechs but not a word appears in the press about these acts of Czech retaliation. The situation is growing worse every day and the Germans now compel the Czech administration officials to discharge their duties in the German language only. One who does not master the German language is dismissed. Germans want to exterminate the Czechoslovak nation.

TEN COMMANDMENTS

The Czechs realise the precarious position in which they were placed last year, and out of the self-preservation instinct they mobilise all their forces to ward off the peril. Here are the new Ten Commandments for every Czech which are now being distributed in huge quantities throughout Bohemia and Moravia:—

1. Believe in the sacred right of the Czech nation—eight million strong, existing for more than 1,000 years—to national independence;
2. Believe in the Justice of History which shall not permit the suppression of this right for a long time!
3. Do not believe that we have been living these one thousand years in our country as if it were a part of the German Reich! Read history, and you will realise the magnitude of this German lie!
4. Do not believe anything that is now being printed in our Czech newspapers or that is being broadcast from our stations, for the editors' offices and broadcasting stations are directed and controlled by Germans!
5. Do not believe that our national leaders approve of having Czecho-Slovakia attached to Germany; our leaders have no freedom of public expression, they must act and proceed with caution, otherwise we would have no leaders at all!
6. Do not believe that the nations of the world have left us to our own fate!
7. Be a good Czech! Be a Czech to the core!
8. Treat the Germans in such a way that they feel that they are strangers in our own country, and that they are instruments of injustice and violence!
9. Never forget that German Army has robbed us of property worth more than forty milliards created from the sweat of the Czech people!
10. Be strong and steadfast! Keep up the spirit and the nerves of those who are depressed! Believe that the day of LIBERTY is coming!

Grand Variety Entertainment

SIR COWASJI JEHANGIR HALL

TO-DAY, SUNDAY, 2ND JULY

From 5 P. M.

Wonderful Feats of Dhanurvidya

(Art Of Archery)

STOPPING OF PULSE & HEART

BY

PROF. SATYAPAL

DIVINE KATHAK DANCES

BY

KUMARI JAIKOOMARI DEVI AND MASTER HIRALAL
PUPILS OF JAILALJI OF JEYPORE

FALGUN DANCES

BY

YOGEN DESAI AND NAVIN DESAI

NEW TYPE OF DANCES

BY

BABY ANJALLY. GIRBAS BY SHRIMATHI DARU AND HER PARTY

Admission Tickets Rs. 10, Rs. 5, Rs. 3, Rs. 2, Re. 1 and Annas 8.

On SUNDAY the Tickets can be reserved at Sir C. J. HALL after 10 A.M.

Conciliation Move In Hyderabad

Special Facilities For Rusticated Students

HYDERABAD, (Deccan) June 25.

The following communique has been issued by the Information Bureau on the subject of the singing of the 'Vande Mataram' song in Government Educational Institutions:—

"Government desires to make clear the position as regards the use of 'Vande Mataram' or other songs within the precincts of the Osmania University and other Government educational institutions in the State.

"In the hostels of the Osmania University there are provided prayer-halls, separately for Hindu and Muslim students, to serve as easily accessible places for Prarthana and Namaz respectively. Within the University precincts there are neither temples nor mosques. The prayer-halls are not intended to take the places of a temple or a mosque, and it is of course open to students to attend places of public worship outside University limits in their capacity as ordinary citizens.

"In the prayer-halls of the hostels it is expected that only ordinary prayers will be performed, and that nothing shall be done which has not due regard to the feelings of followers of other faiths. While such regard for others is incumbent on the public generally, it is the more necessary in an institution where a calm academic atmosphere is essential for the proper pursuit of learning and where the cultivation of friendly relations between different communities is one of the main benefits of University life and a common "Alma Mater." Nor can Government believe that any community within the University, when it has come to understand the feeling of another, would desire to follow a course that would wound those feelings.

"The song 'Vande Mataram' has in recent years become a cause of communal controversy in various parts of India. Government's attitude towards this song is exactly the same as it would be to any song of any community that had so come into controversy. As a general principle, therefore such songs cannot be permitted within the University precincts or other Government educational institutions, as they disturb the academic calm.

"Students who committed a breach of discipline by disregarding the orders of the University authorities on this subject, must, if they wish to rejoin the University, express regret for the breach of discipline

Once this has been done, they will be admitted without any difficulty, and every effort will be made to ensure that they do not suffer, especially in the way of shortage of attendance, even by holding special classes if necessary. They will be permitted to join such classes as they are found fit for either by examination or by the certificates of examinations passed by them at other Universities.

"In the course of the present agitation certain grievances were brought forward by Hindu students to the notice of Government. The University authorities are already looking into them and are dealing with them suitably.

"Orders have been issued for the due protection of students attending Government Colleges or institutions against annoyance or interference by others"—A.P.

LONDON LETTER

STRANG'S PREJUDICE AGAINST RUSSIA

Foreign Office Expert's Previous Insult To Soviet Court

(By Our London Correspondent.)

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

Peers set the House of Commons a good example in Parliamentary manners. It is their practice to sit all through a debate instead of merely going in to hear a few of the more important speeches. Last night, June 12, a House more than usually full underwent something of an ordeal while waiting for Lord Halifax to speak. The six peers who preceded the Foreign Secretary averaged 25 minutes each. Lord Davies spoke for just over three quarters of an hour. When after 40 minutes he observed: "We have no time to lose, every minute counts", he was greeted with none of the ironic cheers he would have received in the House of Commons. It was only towards the very end of his speech that Lord Davies provoked a mild protest. A few peers began a chorus of "Time, time," a most unusual demonstration in the Upper House. Lord Halifax dealt with Lord Davies's attack on the Government with the utmost good humour. This contrasted with the attitude Mr. Chamberlain had adopted in the House of Commons earlier in the day. To Mr. Hugh Dalton's allegations of delay in the negotiations with Russia, the Prime Minister snapped out a complaint that the Opposition spokesman was being most offensive. In making still more explicit, the meaning of the much-discussed speech he made last week, Lord Halifax spoke slowly and clearly and made extensive use of his notes.

STRANG'S PREJUDICE.

The impression has been spread here that Mr. William Strang who has gone to Moscow on an "exploratory mission," about the proposed Anglo-French-Russian Pact, is just a neutral Foreign Office "expert." However we must try and remember the part he played during the Metro-Vickers trial in 1933. It was by no means a neutral part in that episode. Mr. Strang was then British Charge d'Affaires in the Embassy in Moscow. When the British engineers were arrested and charged with spying and wrecking, Mr. Baldwin, then Prime Minister, declared their innocence without waiting to hear the evidence. Mr. Strang and his colleagues at the Embassy demonstrated equal prejudice by attending the opening of the trial and when the prisoners were brought in, rising and waving to them. It was, as one correspondent present at the trial said, obviously a studied insult to the Soviet court.

Commenting on Mr. Strang's journey to Moscow via Warsaw, the German radio broadcaster, in his English news, claimed to-day that Mr. Strang could have saved two days by flying from Stockholm. The British Government, he added, was anxious to find out the attitude of the Polish Government before opening discussions with Russia. Political quarters in Paris were quoted as stating that the British proposals were now likely to go so far towards meeting Russian terms that they would probably be acceptable to Russia. Of course, Lord Beaverbrook's isolationist battalion has started shouting that Russia insists on "giving guarantees of independence to countries which don't want them." A few weeks ago, Lord Beaverbrook said, with an air of virtuous resignation, that the majority of the British public supported a pact with Russia, which he opposed—and there you were. But now he is again on the aggressive. Now he joins with Lord Halifax and The "Times" in the anti-Soviet attack and tells his readers, "Mr. Chamberlain and his colleagues do as you decided." This must be their final fling and peace or war depend on the issue. Lord Beaverbrook has also a contributor for his evening paper, the "Standard." This contributor announced in last night's "Evening Standard", "Nobody wants to fight for Danzig. Not even the Germans." What is interesting about this Beaverbrook contributor is that his name only appears when Lord Beaverbrook feels the need to deliver a peculiar personal message. Last time we remember seeing his name, it was attached to a description of the beauties of the yew trees on Lord Beaverbrook's country estate. Now, we may take it for granted that when the contributor continues that Britain should urge the Poles "to take a calm and sensible attitude over Danzig", because "there is room for a deal," the voice is really that of Lord Beaverbrook.

The "undeclared war" of diplomacy in Europe continues with slight advantages to Britain and France. On the one hand, as a diplomatic correspondent said this afternoon, the Jugoslavs, loudly claimed by the Axis as an ally, are in fact eluding the embrace. The Regent, Prince Paul, steered his way out of his Berlin meeting without committing himself. On the other hand, British approaches to Italy have been courteously but firmly repelled. Mussolini remains faithful to Hitler until his claims are met. It is understood that the Duce made this plain to Sir Percy Loraine, the British Ambassador, in their recent meeting. The Ambassador made it equally plain that there would be no concession to force but plenty of it if Hitler and Mussolini adopted "gentlemanly way of dealing with Mr. Chamberlain." It is believed that Mussolini is content to let his external problems lie quiet for the moment.

However, unofficial negotiations, according to City Editors, between British and German industrialists will be resumed in a week or two. Industrialists, it is pointed out, in both countries are again hankering after the cartel agreements fixed up at Dusseldorf in March and abandoned in deference to British public opinion after the seizure of Czechoslovakia. The Federation of British Industries stated officially yesterday: "It has been decided by agreement between the F.B.I. and the Reichsgruppe Industrie that there is not at the moment a sufficient agenda to justify an official meeting in June between the two bodies as had been contemplated at the Dusseldorf meeting. It is hoped that a further meeting will take place in the autumn." This statement obviously admits that the F.B.I. and Reichsgruppe Industrie are already conferring. It also implies that the Dusseldorf proposals will be revived in the autumn. Those proposals provided for joint cartel agreements between individual British and German industries. The British and German steel industries, for instance, would agree on expert prices and if any other countries sold at lower prices the British and German industrialists would jointly exert pressure through their Governments. This plan, one City Editor says, aroused strong resentment in the United States and elsewhere as well as in Britain. But it is now plain enough that the F.B.I. and the Reichsgrouppe Industrie are intent on reviving it as soon as they think public opinion will allow them to do.

NEWSPAPERS IN WARTIME.

The position of newspapers in wartime was one of the subjects dealt with by Mr. H. G. T. Gee, president of the National Federation of Retail Newsagents, Booksellers and Stationers, at its conference at Margate yesterday. "The Government has agreed", stated the annual report, which Mr. Gee presented for adoption, "that the newspaper trade shall be classified as one of supreme national importance, and thus the distribution of newspapers in an emergency will receive priority, second perhaps only to the essential distribution of food supplies." The Federation had kept in close touch with the publishers and the wholesalers, who were much concerned as to what might happen in a grave national emergency. "We are happy to know," said Mr. Gee "that newspapers will be considered as a necessity and that conditions will operate so that they may be produced, published and distributed-though possibly not without some considerable difficulty."

And although they do not like doing it, newsagents have to sell books and literature that are ob scene They would like the Gov ernment to operate an official censorship of this kind of publication Delegates at the annual conference of the Federation, representing a quarter of a million retail newsagents, passed a resolution yesterday placing the onus of banning obscene publications on the Government Newsagents will work with other bodies in promoting a Bill to this end. Why should we be at the mercy of the village constable!" asked one delegate.

KING JOKING.

While America's friendly millions were welcoming King George and Queen Elizabeth as symbols of a great brother democracy, George and Big Business were getting together. That is at least what we gather from a correspondent's paragraph about the British Ambassador's garden party at Washington "The King's interest in industrial matters was shown", he wrote, "at the party when he met Mr. Frank Murphy, the Attorney-General, and immediately plunged into a discussion of the technicalities of the American methods of dealing with sit-down strikes as compared with the French." From another correspondent it is learnt that "At the Embassy garden party, Vice-President Garner touched—some insist that he slapped—the King on the shoulder. Some of the near-by Britons stared in astonishment, but the King himself smiled broadly. "Here was a King who could unbend without losing any dignity, and after the Garner incident it did not surprise anybody to learn that at the Capitol the King had actually joked with a Massachusetts legislator about the Boston tea party.

East Asia News Service is a Japanese propaganda bulletin, broadcast from London. The latest issue contains a summary of Ernest Bevin's speech at the Labour Party conference favo ing a share-out of the world's economic resources. Mr. Bevin, says the Japanese agency, "contributed a challenging demand for a constructive peace policy ..... We must pool the great resources of the world, and instead of denouncing our friends in middle Europe and in Japan offer them something better than war could win for them." The Japanese head this piece: "Labour Understands East Asia Problem." The question is: Is this Mr. Bevin's idea?

Accompanying the new appease ment drive comes the news that the Duke and Duchess of Windsor will be the guests of Count von Welczeck, the German Ambassador in Paris on June 22. If it is not appeasement, it is definitely ill-timed.

Mr. Joseph Kennedy, U. S. Ambassador watched by Mr. Oliver Stanley, President of the Board of Trade while signing the Anglo-American Barter Agreement, at the Board of Trade Offices in Whitehall.

NEW EDUCATION CODE FOR JAIPUR

Compulsory Education And Literacy Campaign To Be Taken Up

JAIPUR, (By Mail).

An educational survey of the whole of Jaipur State was recently undertaken with a view to adopting a programme for the improvement and extension of primary and secondary education in the State, and the survey is now almost complete, says a press note. A new Education Code has also been prepared.

Compulsory education has now been introduced and as a first step a scheme of "Compulsory attendance after voluntary enrolment" has been started as an experimental measure in the primary schools of three Nizmat towns, and its extension to other areas is under consideration.

The removal of adult illiteracy is also receiving attention. Adult Schools have been established in all villages selected for rural development and in other villages and towns teachers are being encouraged to conduct adult schools on a voluntary basis.

The total number of educational institutions in the State is 1,118. These include one first grade degree college, one Sanskrit College, one School of Arts and Crafts, and intermediate college, 13 high schools and 593 middle and primary schools.

In all there are 60,408 students in the State and the annual expenditure on education is 12 lakhs of rupees This shows an increase in the last five years, of 8,107 in the number of students and of three lakhs of rupees in the annual expenditure.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Delhi—I Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Radio Orchestra. 7-35 Asad Ali Khan. 7-55 Ghulam Sabiri. 8-5 Specimens from different schools. 8-15 Zohra Jan. 8-30 Roshan Lal Bhatnagar. 8-45 For Young Listeners. 9-30 Afzal Husain. 9-45 Woman's World. 10-30 Years of Popular Song. 10-57 Crazy Gang At Sea. 11-5 Interlude. 11-13 London Orchestra. 12-0 noon Songs With a Story. 1-0 p.m. English Folk Dances. 1-20 Jacques String Orchestra. 1-32 Random Recordings. 6-0 Radio Orchestra. 6-10 Roshan Lal Bhatnagar. 6-30 On Wings of Song. 6-50 Assima Banerji. 6-55 Next Week's Programmes. 7-5 Asad Ali Khan. 7-25 Zohra Jan. 7-45 For Villagers. 8-30 Roshan Lal Bhatnagar. 8-45 Delhi Radio Orchestra. 8-50 Zohra Jan. 9-0 News in Hindustani. 9-15 News in English. 9-35 Vicar's Garden Party. 9-50 Asad Ali Khan. 10-10 A Sarod Recital. 10-15 Zohra Jan.

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

7-30 to 11-30 a.m. and 12-0 noon to 2-0 p.m. As in Delhi 1

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)

6-0 to 6-10 p.m. As in Delhi 1. 6-10 Asad Ali Khan. 6-30 to 6-50 As in Delhi 1. 6-50 Bhimpalasi on the Sarangi. 6-55 to 7-5 As in Delhi 1. 7-5 Roshan Lal Bhatnagar. 7-25 Clarionet Recital. 7-30 Ashima Banerji. 7-45 Narayan Rao Vyas. 8-5 Zohra Jan. 8-20 Asad Ali Khan. 8-30 to 9-50 As in Delhi 1. 9-50 Mist of Years. Gough; By Ian White. 10-20 Jussi Bjorling: Tenor.

Delhi—III Programme

19.62 metres (15,290 kc/s)

7-30 to 11-30 a.m. and 12-0 noon to 2-0 p.m. As in Delhi 1.

31.3 metres (9.590 kc/s)

6-0 to 7-45 p.m. As in Delhi 1. 7-45 to 8-30 As in Delhi 2. 8-30 to 10-30 As in Delhi 1.

Bombay—I Programme

224 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8-0 a.m. Soothing Strings. 8-10 Morning Melodies. 8-20 Torture of Love. 8-30 Favourites of Filmland. 9-0 Rajab Ali Khan of Dewas. 9-30 Shridhar Parsekar. 9-40 Sadiq Ali Akhtar. 10-0 String Music. 10-10 Purushottam Solankurker. 10-30 Readings From Gujarati Books. 10-40 Duets from Discs. 10-55 Subtleties. 11-10 Vinayak Rao Harshe. 11-25 Jaltarang and Clarionet. 11-35 Three Less-knowing Rags. 11-45 Sadiq Ali Akhtar. 12-0 noon Air Quartet. 12--0 p.m. Shambai of Kolhapur. 12-30 Mullick, Surendra and Saigal. 12-40 A Sarod Recital. 12-55 Rajab Ali Khan. 1-30 Music. 3-30 Children's Hour. 3-0 Aluna Vrat Fair. 6-20 Purushottam Solankurker. 6-35 Frontier Tune. 6-40 Shambai of Kolhapur. 7-0 Industrial Planning in India. By B. P. Adarkar. 7-15 G. M. Durrani. 7-30 Vinayak Rao Harshe. 7-40 Shamabai of Kolhapur. 8-0 March of Time. 8-15 Sadiq Ali Akhtar. 8-30 Week in Sport. By Talyarkhan. 8-45 Remembrance. 9-35 New Books. By R. Hawkins. 9-50 Benno Moisewitsch. 10-30 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

8-0 a.m. to 2-30 p.m. and 3-30 to 4-30 and 6-0 to 9-50 As in Bombay 1. 9-50 Rajab Ali Khan of Dewas. 10-30 Epilogue.

Trichy Programme

397 metres (758 kc/s)

2-0 p.m. Happy Melody. 2-15 T. N. Mannikkam: Vocal. 2-30 Flute. 2-45 Come All Ye Faithful. Dr. A. J. Pandian: Vocal. 6-0 For Villages. 6-30 Maruthuvakudi Rajagopala Iyer: Vocal. 7-0 When Shepherds Wrangle. 7-15 Shrimati M. S. Subbalakshmi: Vocal. 7-30 Raga Malika Tanam. 7-45 T L. Venkatrama Iyer: Vocal. 8-30 Instrumental Music. 8-45 Maruthuvakudi R Iyer: Vocal.

Lahore—Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s)

6-0 p.m. Chamba Listener's Request. 6-15 Tamancha Jan. 6-30 Sardar Husain. 6-40 Ramanand Sharma of Muzaffarnagar. 7-0 Interlude. 7-10 Tamancha Jan. 7-30 Feroz Din. 7-35 Ramanand Sharma. 7-45 For Countryside. 8-15 Revaluations. in Hindustani. 8-30 Ramanand Sharma. 8-45 Next Week's Programme. 8-50 Tamancha Jan. 9-35 New Styles For New Purposes. 9-50 Ramanand Sharma. 10-10 Tamancha Jan.

Calcutta—I Programme

Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time)

370.4 metres (810 flc/s.)

8-30 a.m. Shyam Ganguli. 8-45 Satya Chowdhuri. 9-5 Ramala Mazumder. 9-20 Pratap Brahmachari. 9-35 Parul Sen. 9-50 Dwipen Chowdhuri. 10-5 Music Lesson. 10-45 Stage and Screen. 11-0 News in English. 11-6 Morning Music. 5-30 p.m. Studio Service for Children. 6-0 Bells of St. Margaret's, Westminster. 6-6 Church Service. 7-20 Sabita Sen. 7-35 Anath Nath Bose. 8-0 Uttara Devi. 8-20 Gour Ghose. 9-0 Jack Artin and Stanley. 9-15 Music and Song. 9-45 The Radio Quintette.

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s.)

8-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. As in calcutta 1.

61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s.)

5-30 to 9-0 p.m. As in Calcutta 1. 9-0 Leisure Hour and Pleasant Listening.

Lucknow—Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s.)

6-0 p.m. Bare Agha Saheb. 6-10 Khurshidbai. 6-20 Jagdish Narayan Saksena. 6-30 Kumari Gyanwati Bhatnagar. 6-45 Jagdish Narayan Saksena. 6-50 Bare Agha Saheb. 7-5 Pankharyan. 7-15 For rural areas. 7-45 Himalayas: (Hindustani). 8-0 For Women. 8-40 Khurshidbai. 9-40 Bare Agha Saheb. 9-55 Sawan.

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s.)

5-0 p.m. S. Subramanyam: Voice. 5-20 Carnatic Orchestra. 5-30 Palyur K. Venkatarama Iyer: Voice. 6-20 Carnatic Orchestra. 6-30 Shrimati N. Gangabai. 7-20 Pudukotah Subramanya Iyer: Flute. 7-50 Shrimati N. Gangabai: Voice. 8-25 K. Sabhesan: Veena. 8-55 Mankind: By C. W. Ransom. 9-30 K. Sabhesan: Veena.

Madras—II Programme

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s.)

5-0 to 9-30 p.m. As in Madras 1. 9-30 London Symphony. 10-10 Modern Songs.

Peshawar—Programme

(Broadcasts on 200 metres (1,500 kc/s) from 7 to 10-30 p.m., relaying Delhi programmes from 8 p.m.)

B. B. C. Programme

7-30 p.m. Cards on the Table. 7-45 Arthur Dulay Quintet. 8-0 Band of Royal Air Force. 8-40 Religious Service. 9-30 News. 9-50 Sports Talk. 10-0 Westminster Players.

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BOMBAY.

FIRST REAL MONSOON NIGHT!

BOMBAY: Saturday.

Bombay experienced the first real Monsoon night of the season on Friday.

A welcome and heavy downpour started late at night and nearly two inches of rain fell in the North of the City.

The rainfall, however, was lighter towards the South and at Colaba there was only .86 cents of rainfall.

While there was no appreciable difference between the maximum temperature reached on Thursday and Friday, the minimum registered a precipitate fall of 3.5 degrees. The night's rain left behind a cool, cloudy day with occasional heavy showers.

Citizens joyfully welcomed the showers and school children were seen gleefully splashing in little muddy pools of water here and there, oblivious of the bad cold to come and the medical bills which their parents might be called upon to pay.

But the night's downpour need not make anybody optimistic.

We are still 13.56 inches below normal and the monsoon will have a hard fight to regain lost ground.

During the 24 hours ending on Saturday morning Colaba had 86 cents of rain; Fort 1.65 inches; Byculla 1.65 inches and Matunga 1.91 inches.

The maximum temperature during the same period was 88 degrees being a degree above normal and the minimum was 76 degrees being a degree below normal.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 1-7-1939.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.031 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.9 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.6 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 88.0 degrees 1.5 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 76.0 degrees 0.9 (below normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 90 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 11 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 204 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 39 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq 10)

Rain in 24 hours 0.86 inches

Total rainfall during the month 0.86 inches

Total rainfall during the year 5.54 inches

Weather remark: Thunder and rain.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 1-7-39.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 84.0 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.88 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.67 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

All-India Weather

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 1.

The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

Stations.	Temperature. Max.	Temperature. Min.	Rainfall Past 24 Hours	Rainfall Total Since 1st June	Rainfall Difference to normal.
Agra	100	86	—	3.4	+0.8
Amraoti	95	76	0.1	2.7	—4.1
Akola	95	76	—	2.5	—3.0
Ahmedabad	99	82	—	0.7	—4.0
Ajmer	96	79	—	1.2	—1.3
Ahmednagar	87	69	—	3.8	—1.1
Ambala	90	68	0.6	5.7	+1.6
Allahabad	97	79	T	5.3	—
Benares	97	81	—	5.9	+0.6
Bareilly	95	79	—	5.8	+0.3
BOMBAY	88	76	0.9	5.5	—13.6
Bangalore	81	68	—	3.3	+0.3
Bhopal	92	76	—	4.7	—
Baroda	99	79	—	1.7	—
Belgaum	76	66	0.1	15.0	+6.5
Bahawalpore	104	84	—	0.1	—0.5
Bijapur	84	70	—	3.9	+0.5
Bellary	90	75	—	0.9	—1.0
Bhavnagar	99	81	—	0.1	—4.3
Chittagong	86	79	0.1	16.2	—5.3
Calcutta	95	76	0.9	16.2	+3.4
Cuttack	92	79	—	4.8	—5.8
Cawnpore	99	82	—	7.6	+4.1
Calicut	86	74	1.3	34.9	—0.1
Colombo	85	77	0.1	6.2	—1.8
Cocanada	90	81	—	3.9	—1.1
Cochin	82	75	0.5	41.6	+12.2
Dehra Dun	90	69	0.2	9.1	—0.2
Delhi	100	78	—	4.4	+1.1
Dehra I. Khan	100	76	—	—	—0.7
Darjeeling	65	58	0.6	21.9	—4.7
Desa	97	80	—	0.1	—2.3
Dalhousie	—	—	1.8	10.4	+2.1
Fort Sandeman	95	73	0.1	1.2	+0.6
Gorakhpur	93	82	—	13.2	+5.3
Hyderabad (Dn.)	88	75	T	1.2	—3.9
Hyderabad (Sd.)	99	83	—	—	—0.5
Indore	92	77	—	1.5	—4.5
Jhansi	99	83	—	4.9	+0.2
Jubbulpore	93	75	0.2	6.1	—1.7
Jacobabad	115	85	—	—	—0.2
Jaipur	98	82	—	1.6	—0.9
Karachi	88	82	—	—	—0.9
Kodaikanal	64	53	—	3.2	—1.0
Khandwa	93	78	—	4.8	—0.9
Lucknow	96	83	—	7.0	+2.2
Ludhiana	98	70	0.7	2.9	+0.1
Lahore	95	76	—	2.4	+0.6
Lyallpur	93	75	T	1.6	+0.4
Multan	102	85	—	0.8	+0.1
Mysore	86	69	T	1.6	—1.3
Madras	90	78	0.1	1.2	—0.9
Marmagoa	84	72	2.5	28.3	
Malegaon	94	74	—	3.2	—1.3
Mahableshwar	66	61	0.8	27.7	—20.9
Murree	75	58	0.1	6.3	+2.1
Mount Abu	80	65	—	0.3	—5.5
Masulipatam	93	80	—	4.1	—0.6
Mandalay	96	79	—	3.1	—3.2
Mangalore	84	76	1.8	39.0	+1.9
Meerut	—	—	—	5.0	+1.6
Mercara	68	63	1.3	14.2	—3.3
Nagpur	88	72	0.2	5.8	—3.5
Ootacamund	59	53	0.1	6.9	+0.1
Peshawar	103	78	—	—	—0.4
Poona	87	71	0.1	2.9	—2.1
Pachmarhi	85	69	—	4.7	—5.5
Port Blair	84	74	1.8	23.1	+1.3
Quetta	91	66	—	0.6	—
Ranchi	88	75	0.1	8.9	—1.3
Rawalpindi	100	70	0.1	1.7	—0.7
Rangoon	89	78	T	19.7	+1.0
Ratnagiri	84	72	2.5	35.1	+5.2
Rajkot	97	80	—	0.6	—4.0
Sialkot	98	71	0.7	4.8	+2.1
Srinagar	87	56	—	0.2	—1.3
Sholapur	89	73	—	3.5	—1.4
Shillong	71	63	4.4	27.4	+10.7
Simla	74	51	0.3	11.1	+7
Simla	74	51	0.3	11.1	+3.4
Surat	91	79	0.1	0.9	—8.0
Salem	91	75	0.1	4.2	+1.1
Trichinopoly	95	78	0.1	3.8	+2.3
Trivandrum	83	77	0.1	12.2	—1.5
Vizagapatam	95	80	—	1.9	—3.1

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 Cents.

All-India Conference In New York

To Promote Indo-American Entente In Cause Of Democracy

NEW YORK,
(By Air Mail.)

The World's Fair in New York this summer, offers unusual attractions and opportunities for cultural intercourse and co-operation between democratically-minded peoples of the world. It is appropriate that an All-India Conference be held in New York, July 30th to August 6th at New School of Social Research, to utilize available opportunities and to establish helpful contacts.

Many Indians prominent in several fields of national life will visit the United States; their co-operation and contributions to Indo-American relationship are worth securing.

Hundreds of Indians, resident in the United States for years, engaged in various pursuits of life, have encountered several serious problems in these times of political and economic crises. They would like to discuss openly and co-operatively their respective problems to find practical solutions.

Happenings in India have moved swiftly even though very meagre news about them has appeared in the American press. These developments in the life of modern India reserve to be published at this crucial period of human history.

Americans are made conscious of the dangers of dictatorship whether sponsored by individual upstarts riding on the waves of totalitarian gospels or by the professional imperialists who are seeking to perpetuate their traditional strangle-hold upon defenseless peoples. Sympathy for the oppressed is a cardinal principle of American philosophy of life and at this juncture the American sense of self-interest is sufficiently aroused to recognize the value of Indo-American relationship in the larger interest of democracy. Focussing attention upon the achievement of democratic federal nationhood in India, is imperative.

The All-India Conference lasting a week is planned to cover several subjects and problems pertinent to India's future.

Round table discussions, carefully prepared papers on important topics, addresses by prominent persons and banquets, will comprise the work of the conference.

Business, labour and agriculture represent the productive factors, while politics, religion and education represent regulatory factors of a growing democracy. Keeping these in view, the following schedule for sessions is formulated:

Progress of Art in India, Dr. Anand K. Coomraswamy.

Constitutional Democracy in India, Dr. Syud Hossain.

India in World Politics, Mr. Ramlal B. Bajpai—Mr. R. C. Roy.

Education for Modern India, Prof. R. V. Gogate—Dr. Kilpatrick—Dr. Rodosalnovich.

Federation of Faiths for Modern Democracy—Mr. Mirza Sorab.

India's Trade Relations, Sardar J. J. Singh—Mr. Magan S. Dave.

Women of India, Mrs. M. S. Dave.

India and the Unemployment Problem—Prof. Shankerrao L. Gokhale

What a Free India Can Contribute to World Politics, Dr. Haridas T. Muzumdar

Industrial Planning of India, Dr. V. R. Kokatnur.

Indian Villages, Dr. Krishnalal Shridharani

Racialism and Case for Naturalization of Indians in U.S.A., Dr. Anup Singh.

Public Health Problems in India, Dr. Laxmanrao Athle.

Indian Music with Illustrations, Mrs. Indumati Marathe.

Social Reconstruction Through Planned Education, Dr. George S. Counts.

Prominent scholars and civic leaders such as Dr. John H. Holmes, Dr. Will Durant, Dr. Norman Brown, Prof. Robert Morris Lovett, and others have been invited to participate.

IMPERIAL TOBACCO FACTORY STRIKE

PATNA, June 29.

Mr. Jagat Narain Lal, Parliamentary Secretary, who arrived here from Ranchi yesterday, has left for Monghyr to study the labour situation in the Imperial Tobacco Factory there, which has taken a turn for the worse.

It is reported that the preliminary negotiations between the Labour Union and the Management of the Factory, taken up at the instance of Mr. Jagat Narain Lal, have broken down.—United Press.

"THANKS FOR LISTENING TO EXPERT LIKE ME"

Commenting on the A.I.C.C. on South Africa resolution Mahatma Gandhi says in the current issue of the "Harijan":—

It is a matter of congratulation that the south Africa resolution of the A.I.C.C. escaped complete disfigurement which the learned doctor Lohia's amendment would have caused.

I tender him my thanks for having listened to Pandit Jawaharlal's advice to respect the opinion of an expert like me who had passed the best part of his life in South Africa and who had not lost touch with that great country after retiring from it.

All India Conference In America

Indian To Discuss Openly And Co-operatively Various Problems And Their Solutions

(From Our Correspondent)

Mr. Ramlal B. Bajpai, Executive Secretary of the All India Conference Committee of New York writes:—

The All India Conference Committee is composed of the following:

Dr. Anand K. Coomarswamy, Prof. Shanker Rao L. Gokhale, Dr Anupsingh, Dr. Haridas T. Muzumdar, Mr. Magan S. Dave, Dr. Syud Hossain, Sardar J. J. Singh, Prof. R. V. Gogate and Miss Bhicoo Batliwala.

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INTER-'VARSITY MATCH

Oxford Put Up 313: Cambridge's 26 For No Loss

LONDON, July 1.

In Inter 'varsity Cricket Match, which commenced to-day at Lords, Oxford University, winning the toss elected to bat and made 313 in their first innings. (Sale 65, Dixon 75, Evans 59).

Cambridge in their first innings had made 26 for no loss at close of play.

At Lord's where an Inter-'Varsity cricket match commenced to-day, the wicket showed signs of moisture after yesterday's showers, but the sun and wind quickly dried it out. The weather was fine but the sky was occasionally overcast.

Oxford won the toss and elected to bat.

Lomas and Proud began Oxford innings, but were so on separated, Webster getting Lomas l.b.w. for eight (28—1). Proud and Sale then struck up a promising partnership which carried the score to three figures by means of some really interesting cricket. While Proud concentrated on a dour defence Sale adopted bolder tactics and with strong drives and hits to leg scored 65, including ten hits to the boundary in 71 minutes. Proud was joined by Stanning, but left soon afterwards, caught and bowled by Shirreff, (114—3). At lunch the score was 124—3, Stanning not out 19 and Dixon not out 1.—Reuter.

PLAY AFTER LUNCH

On resumption Stanning and Dixon raised the score to 153 when Stanning was bowled by Webster (158|4). Stanning took 44 minutes to gather his 38 Eager joined Dixon and the pair added 50 runs to the total when Eager gave a catch to Mann, off Webster (208|5|31). Evans took his place, and at tea time the score stood at 247 for 5.

The partnership between Dixon and Evans yielded 90 runs. On resumption after tea Dixon was bowled by Shirreff for 75. (298—6—75). The remaining four wickets fell in quick succession, and realised on 15 runs. Marsham who took the place of Dixon wa caught by Carris, off Shirreff, before he had scored. (298—7). Macindoe who came on in his place did not fare better (300—8), and Pether, who then joined Evans, was out l.b.w. to Dickinson. (311—9).

Oxford first innings came to a close at 313 when Evans was caught by Studd, off Shirreff.

Cambridge opened their innings with Carris and Mann and when stumps were drawn before time owing to bad light and rain, the pair were batting with 15 and 11 respectively with the total 26 for no loss.

Scores:—

OXFORD (First Innings)

Lomas, l.b.w. Webster	8
Sale, c Studd, b Gilles	65
Proud, c and b Shirreff	19
Stanning, b Webster	38
Eager, c Mann, b Webster ..	31
Dixon, b Shirreff	75
Marsham, c Carris, b Shirreff	0
Macindoe, c Studd, b Shirreff	0
Pether, l.b.w. Dickinson	6
Evans, c Studd, b Shirreff	59
Blagg (not out)	0
Extras	12
Total	313

BOWLING ANALYSIS:

Webster 3 for 73; Dickinson 1 for 65; Shirreff 50.6|9|64|5; Gillespie 1 for 52; Carris 0 for 24; Brodhurst 0 for 25.—Reuter.

"TOUCH NOT, TASTE NOT, HANDLE NOT"

"The World's Best Proverbs and Maxims" compiled by J. Gilchrist Lawson is an "anthology of the wisdom of all ages and of all countries." It contains the following proverbs and maxims on Drink, which show the consensus of opinion and wise and sensible men of the world against all kinds of intoxicants. It is to be noted that these maxims are all taken from countries other than India, the bulk of them from the West. C.S.)

Above all sternly keep yourself from drink.—'Confucius'.

Abstinence is the best medicine. —'Tamil'.

Abstinence is the mother of competence.—Stilson Hutchins'.

Adam's ale is the best brew.

Ardent spirits are evil spirits.

A red nose makes a raged back. —'Scotch'.

Bacchus kills more than Mars.—'German'.

Be not among winebibbers; among gluttonous eaters of flesh. —'Proverbs 23: 20.'

Be not drunken with wine, wherein is riot, but be filled with the spirit.—'Ephesians 5: 18.'

Counsel in wine seldom prospers.

Don't make your nose blush for the sins of your mouth.

Drinking water neither makes a man sick, nor in debt, nor his wife a widow.—'John Neal.'

Drink injures a man externally, internally, and eternally.

Drink like a fish—water only.

Drunkenness brutifies even the bravest spirits.—'Feltham'.

Drunkenness is an egg from which all vices are hatched.

Drunkenness is nothing but voluntary madness.—'Seneca'.

Drunkenness makes some men fools, some beasts and some devils.

Drunkenness places a man as much below the level of the brutes as reasons elevates him above them.—'G. Sinclair'.

Full bottles and glasses makes fools and asses.—Dutch.

He will never drink too much who never drinks at all.

Intemperance and lust breed infirmities.—'Tillotson'.

Intemperance is the doctor's wet nurse.—'German'.

Oh, that men should put an enemy in their mouths, to steal away their brains!—'Shakespeare'.

O thou invisible spirit of wine, if thou hast no name to be known by, let us call thee devil.—'Shakespeare'.

Passion makes a man a beast, but wine makes him worse.

Temperance is the best medicine.

Temperance is the greatest of virtues.—'Plutarch'.

The best cure for drunkenness is while sober to see a drunken man. —'Chinese'.

The devil's behind the glass.

The drunkard and the glutton shall come to want.—'Proverbs 23: 21.'

The drunkard is discovered by his praise of wine.

The drunken man's joy is often the sober man's sorrow.—'Danish'.

There is a devil in every berry of the grape.—'Koran'.

There is no harm in a glass of whiskey if you let it remain in the glass.

There is no one so wise that wine does not make him a fool.—'German'.

The wise drunkard is a sober fool.—'German'.

Touch not, taste not, handle not, intoxicating drinks.

When wine enters modesty departs

When wine is in, wit is out.—'Italian, Portuguese, Danish, Dutch'.

When wine sinks words swim.

When there is drink there is danger.

Wine and youth are fire upon fire.

Wine carries no rudder.—'Latin.'

Wine hath drowned more men than the sea.—'Syrus'.

Wine is a mocker, strong drink is a brawler, and whosoever erreth thereby is not wise.—'Proverbs 20: 1.'

Wine is the blood of devils.—'Manes the Persian'.

Wisdom is overshadowed by wine.—'Pliny the Elder'.

ROORKEE COLLEGE RE-ORGANISATION

U. P. Govt. Appoints Committee

LUCKNOW, June 30.

The Government have decided to appoint a committee to examine the question of reorganisation of the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee, keeping in view the efficiency of the institution and economy in expenditure, states a "communique" issued by the Education Department of the U. P. Government today.

The following is the personnel of the committee: Raja Jwala Prasad (Chairman), Mr. R. G. Hingham, Mr. Mohsin Ali, R: B Bawa Natha Singh, Dr. S. Husain Zaheer, Nawab Mohammad Ismail Khan, Thakur Phool Singh, Mr Claude Batley, Mr. Laxmi Narayan, Mr. Ram Chandra Gupta, Mr Mahabir Prasad (members), Mr. S. W Shiveshwarker (secretary)

TERMS OF REFERENCE

The terms of reference of the committee are:—

(I) To enquire generally into the organisation of the college and to submit proposals to Government for improving its efficiency:

(II) Two consider whether the affiliation of college with the Agra University is desirable and in the interests of the college;

(III) To report whether any change in the existing medical arrangements at the college is called for; and

(IV) To report on the feasibility of enlarging the scope of training imparted at the college with special reference to the inclusion of a course in architecture and other branches of engineering, if any.—United Press.

Bihar Anti-T. B. Asssociation

RANCHI, June 29.

A meeting of the Working Committee of the King George Memorial Anti-Tuberculosis Association will be held here on July 9 at the residence of the Hon. Mr. Anugraha Narain Singh Sinha, Minister for Finance and Local Self-Government, to consider, among other things, the memorandum of the Association.

A general meeting of the Association will be held under the presidentship of Maharajdhiraj of Darbhanga.—United Press.

LOAN FOR HIGH LEVEL RESERVOIR

POONA, June 30.

A loan of rupees two lakhs for a term of thirty years, at the rate of four per cent. interest, will be raised by Poona Municipality, to be utilised for the construction of a new high level reservoir for the supply of adequate water to the high lying parts of the city.

A resolution to this effect was passed at last evenings special general meeting of the Poona Municipality

ACQUITTED OF MISAPPROPRIATION CHARGE

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, July 1.

After prolong hearing, the Session Judge, to-day, acquitted Ramanlal Sarabhai, son of late Mr. Sarabhai Dahyabhai who was charged with misappropriation in connection with receipts of Arun Mills shares, has been held not guilty. The Session Judge delivered judgment agreeing with the verdict of the assessors of not guilty. Crowds of people had gathered outside the court.

It will be recalled that Sir Chimanlal Setalwad pleaded as Counsel for Ramanlal.

TAMILNAD C. C.'S BAN ON EX-CONGRESS SECRETARY

Not To Hold Office For Five Years

MADRAS, July 1.

The Executive of the Tamilnad Congress Committee met here this morning and resolved that Mr. K. S. Muthuswami ex-Secretary of the Provincial Congress Committee, be barred from holding any office under the Congress constitution for a period of five years from to-day, and also that he should forthwith resign all positions which he has been holding in local bodies on behalf of the Congress.

The Executive also resolved to appoint a committee consisting of four members with the President as Chairman to make changes in the constitution of the Provincial Congress Committee in the light of the amendments made by the All India Congress Committee to the Congress Constitution.

It was also decided to hold the next meeting of the Executive at Palni on July 29 and 30.—United Press.

Satyagrahi Under-Trial Dies In Jail

AURANGABAD, July 1.

The funeral of Fakirchand, Arya Satyagrahi undertrial who died yesterday morning in the Civil Hospital after an operation, took place yesterday evening.

The dead body was taken in a lorry to the cremation ground where Mahasaya Krishna and 14 other Satyagrahi prisoners were brought by lorry. About 500 citizens of all castes gathered at the cremation grounds to pay their homage to the deceased Satyagrahi. The cremation took place just before night-fall according to Vedic rites.

Fakirchand was about 25, and fell ill in jail and is the second member of Mahasaya Krishna's jatha to die in hospital. He was treated in the Jail Hospital and removed to the Civil Hospital only at the last moment.

MANMAD'S CONDOLENCE

MANMAD.—A resolution condoling the death of Fakirchand and paying a tribute to his services for the Aryan cause and extending their sympathy to the bereaved family was passed by the War Council of the Aryan Satyagraha to-day

Lala Shri Ram of Agra has come to Manmad for Satyagraha work.—United Press.

Traffic Restricted Due To Breaches In Rly. Lines

CALCUTTA, July 1.

The Publicity Officer, E. B. Railway in a press note, advises that, due to several breaches of the line between Rowtabagan and Hugrajuli, on the Rangiya-Rangapara branch, the through booking of passengers and goods traffic has been restricted.

Passengers' luggage, parcels and goods will only be booked up to Rowtabangan in the up direction and Hugrajuli in the down direction until further advice.—A. P.

HEAVY RAINS RENDER E. B. RY. SECTION UNSAFE

LALMANIRHAT, July 1.

The railway line between Korajhar and Basugaon stations on Parbatipur-Amingaon section of the Eastern Bengal Railway was rendered unsafe for the passage of trains on account of heavy rain yesterday afternoon. No trains were allowed to pass during the night.

The Divisional Superintendent wires that the flood has slightly subsided and the line is no longer submerged. The 209-Up was the first train to pass, arriving at Basugaon at 7 hours to-day. Trains are running as usual.—United Press.

Sports Jottings

From Here — And There

REVOLUTIONISING INDIAN FOOTBALL

(By J. C. MAITRA)

It is a matter of keen satisfaction to me personally that my article on Rule 33 of the All-India Football Federation has received the prompt attention of the President and Honorary Secretary of that body. At the instance of Brigadier Dorman-Smith, the President, Major J. B. Donaldson, the Secretary, has addressed all the affiliated provincial associations as follows:—

"The President feels that the time has come to face facts with regard to amateur football in India. The very fact that it was generally considered necessary to frame Rule 33, a rule admittedly far more drastic than the rules governing amateurism in England, indicated that amateur football in this country left much to be desired.

RULE FLAGRANTLY BROKEN.

"The inability of provinces to enforce the rule, and its unpopularity, as shown by newspaper articles by appeals from clubs and from province to province that the rule was being flagrantly broken, prove this completely.

This inability to enforce this rule is also turning the All-India Football Federation and the provincial associations from governing bodies into bodies governed by their clubs. A drastic enforcement of the rule would fall on the more wealthy and powerful clubs and would in his opinion give the death blow to football in this country.

At the same time to repeal the Rule would be an admission of weakness that would make the All-India Football Federation the laughing stock of the country and rightly so."

"ONLY ONE SOLUTION."

"He feels that there is only one solution to the problem and that is to regularise and admit openly what is, in fact, the policy of certain Clubs in India, professional football.

"Why should we not have professionals?"

"It would not stop amateur football. The two run concurrently under the Football Association in England with great success.

"Once this is admitted the whole need for legislation of the type of Rule 33 ceases to exist, and a rule based on that of the Football Association could take its place.

"The President considers this is a matter for immediate action and would like to hear the opinions of provincial associations as early as possible."

ADVENT OF SHAMATEURISM.

As everybody knows the trouble began with some of the Calcutta clubs importing players from different parts of the country. During the last few years there has been a keen rivalry between them to secure the most outstanding players from various centres of football in India. Particularly since the Mahomedan Sporting gained supremacy in Calcutta football the rivalry and jealousy has increased ten-fold. It is stated that market rates go high up in the competition to rope in the best men. And the players concerned reap a rich harvest in the process. All this has been going on in the name of amateurism! There have been strong protests from clubs who have refused to countenance and support this kind of shamateurism, but without avail.

MILD REVOLT IN CALCUTTA.

Last year some of the leading clubs of Calcutta who disfavour [illegible] plan a separate League of their own. It was only the pressure and persuasion of the I. F. A. that stayed their hands for the time being. As we have already seen, the A. I. F. F. tightened the rule of registration and transfer even beyond the scope of the rule prevailing in England. This, however, had no salutary or restraining effect on the clubs or players concerned. They violated the rule in a most flagrant manner. But the controlling body felt incapable of taking disciplinary action against them. The clubs are too powerful to be overawed by them. Undoubtedly this is working against the best interests of amateur football.

HONEST PROFESSIONALISM.

The only solution to this chaotic condition, as the President of the A. I. F. F. rightly points out, is the introduction of professionalism in this country. Let those who want to make a living out of the game, do it by all means, but let them do it openly and honourably—and no sham about it. Indian Cricket is about to introduce it in this country and I do not see any reason why football should not do so. The introduction of professionalism will put the game on an orderly footing. Then there will be no question of a player roving from place to place and club to club in pursuit of money. He will have to stick to the club with which he binds himself in contract. It also goes without saying that professionalism would help to improve the standard of the game from year to year.

W. I. F. A. APPROVES.

The Western India Football Association has accorded its prompt approval to the above suggestion. I do not know if it expects an influx of professional players from other parts of the country to whip up interest in the Hardwood League which is losing in popularily every day. Unlike Calcutta there is hardly any club in Bombay which is in a position to support a team of professionals. They have no visible source of income from which to maintain it. Perhaps, some individual or club will spring up to sponsor it. It may come sooner than many people expect. Who knows. Then there will be keen rivalry between Bombay and Calcutta for supremacy in the football world of India. Other provinces may also follow suit.

MAIN OBSTACLE.

The main difficulty about the progress of professionalism in India is want of funds. In sad contrast with England, India is a poor country. She finds it difficult to exist. Her people are half-starved throughout the year and the the rich and the well-to-do are but a handful. Who would, then, maintain such an expensive luxury as professional footballers? That is a question I need not bother to solve. Our problem to-day is to smother shamateurism. That can only be done by the introduction of open professionalism. If the latter cannot stand on its own legs, it will be for the professionals themselves to make the best out of their bargains of their calling. It is not for legislators to provide them with the wherewithal to pursue their profession.

MIXED TOURNAMENTS.

Now the point is how far it will affect amateur football in this country. It will affect a good deal. It may be that we may not have a professional team in Bombay in the near future. But it is quite possible for some clubs to retain a few professional players in their ranks. In football, as in cricket, this mixture of amateurs and professionals is permitted. But, then, the tournaments will have to be classified—those open to amateurs only and those open to all. Because it would be impossible for purely amateur clubs or teams to compete on even terms with purely professional teams or even mixed combinations.

In a city like Calcutta where professional players exist in large numbers even to-day, formation of such clubs and teams present no difficulty whotsoever. Some of the existing clubs may automatically go for it. It will then be for the I. F. A. to classify their tournaments for purely amateur and other teams, and also open their registration to amateurs and professionals alike, as the F. A. of England does it to-day.

CHARTER OF FREEDOM.

It is now for the provincial associations declare in no uncertain terms whether they would have unadulterated professionalism or shamateurism. A good deal of provincial jealousy has already been roused by the 'poaching' of players by one association or club or another. It is certain that no law will be able to put a stop to the influx of players from one province to another. The best thing, therefore, would be to recognise the invitable. Nobody compels any one to become a professional or run a professional club or team. It is open to all to remain amateur. But those who wish to earn a living out of the game want a charter of freedom to do so. There is nothing dishonourable in that. In fact it is more honourable than running under false colours. As I have already stated above, the introduction of professionalism will enrich the game. Though professionals are not allowed to participate in international matches, they will be able to help the amateurs to raise their own standard.

FIRST CLASS COUNTY MATCHES

Fagg And J. Langridge Shine

LONDON, June 30.

The following are results of first class cricket matches which commenced on June 28:—

Essex versus Hampshire:—Essex won by 37 runs. Essex 181 and 241 for nine and declared (O'Connor 65, Ray Smith 65, not out). Hampshire 229 and 156 (Arnold 50, Peter Smith 5 for 38).

Sussex versus Derbyshire:—Sussex won by 13 runs. Sussex 258 and 147. Derby 198 and 194 (Worthington 119, James Langridge five for three).

Kent versus Leicestershire:—Kent won by 161 runs. Kent 199 and 222 for five and declared (Fagg 131) Leicester 166 and 85 (Harding four for 16).

FAGG'S SPLENDID INNINGS.

Fagg gathered his 131 in 140 minutes, and his score included 16 fours. O'Connor hit ten fours.

Gloucester have beaten Yorkshire twice in one season, and thus repeated the feat of 1934, which was the last time Yorkshire were beaten twice in a season.

Paynter batted for 205 minutes, and hit one six and 12 fours.

J. LANGRIDGE'S 5 FOR 11.

It was a remarkable coincidence at Derby that James Langridge, the slow left-hander, exactly repeated Duffield's yesterday's spell, taking five wickets in 11 balls, conceding no runs. He took four wickets in one over, including a hat-trick.—Reuter.

PAYNTER'S 140

Worcestershire versus Nottinghamshire: Notts won on the first innings. Nottinghamshire 357; Worcester 310 and 254 for five, (Cooper 97, Martin 52 not out).

Lancashire versus Glamorgan: Glamorgan won on the first innings. Glamorgan 268 and 191 for five. (Dyson 68, Woolley 57). Lancashire 249 and 291 for nine and declared. (Paynter 140).—Reuter

SATIRANJAN MEMORIAL SHIELD TOURNAMENT

To Commence On July 15: Entries Close On July 10

The Satiranjan Memorial Shield Tournament which is conducted by the Indian Football League at Parel, will commence on July 15. It is open to all Junior Civilian and Military teams in the province of Bombay. Entry fee is Rs. 10 per team. Entries will close on Monday July 10 and the draw will take place the same evening. Entry forms and other particulars may be had from the Honorary Secretary, Indian Football League, Sri Krishna Nivas Hospital Avenue, Parel.

BOMB EXPLODES IN TEMPLE BUILDING

Door And Almirahs Smashed

ALLAHABAD, June 30.

A bomb exploded this evening from beneath the temple of Hanumanji, the popular temple situated near the crossing of Lowther Road and Hewett Road in Allahabad city. The explosion has damaged th stone structure. Fortunately no one was hurt although the temple is full of visitors at all times.

It is gathered that the explosion occurred at about seven o'clock in the evening. The temple building is partly used for a library which occupies one room which has a separate door and staircase etc. It is understood that the explosion occurred inside the library room as a result of which almirahs inside the library and the staircase leading to the library room and door of the library room were all smashed.

The whole building was enveloped in smoke when the explosion occurred. The Collector, Superintendent of Police, the City Kotwal and other officers arrived on the scene and armed Police have been posted. The examination of the premises will take place to-morrow in daylight. No communal hand is suspected in the incident.—United Press.

NEW YORK COTTON FOUR POINTS UP

Better Feeling In Cotton Due To Trade Support

LIVERPOOL WHEAT MARKET IMPROVES

BOMBAY, July 1.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York Cotton was quietly steady with traders generally hesitant on the absence of fresh developments in connection with subsidy but later better feeling developed on improved trade support with strength of securities imparting fresh stimulus.

WHEAT

Liverpool market was quiet during in early session but thereafter better tone developed on continued political tension in Europe.

In the local market discouraging foreign cables depressed prices.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1939

New York, July 1

Previous closing	8.61
To-day's opening	8.60
Difference	—01
To-day's closing	8.65
Difference	+04

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1939

Liverpool, July 1

Previous closing	4.63
To-day's opening	4.62
Difference	—01
To-day's closing	4.59
Difference	—04

BREACH EXPECTATION

July August 1939	Rs. 159
April May 1940	Rs. 156

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, July 1

The trading in October started at 8.60 i.e. one point lower than the last closin.

Prices eased on lower Liverpool cables and scattered July liquidation but thereafter the trend improved on fairly good local support by trade and Spot houses under which October gradually picked up and closed steady at 8.65.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, July 1

The market was closed to-day.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 1

Following were the opening ranges on New York Cotton Exchange:—

July (9.39/9.39) 9.30/9.29
October (8.72/8.71) 8.60/8.60
December (8.52/8.52) 8.41/8.40

Liverpool Cotton

Liverpool, July 1

American July (5.03) 4.96
American October (4.65) 4.59
Giza July (6.36) 6.26
Giza October (6.44) 6.35

LONDON COMMODITIES

TEAS

London, July 1

Indian Pekoe (1-1) 1-1
Indian Pekoe higher (1-8 3/4) 1-8 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0 1/2) 1-0 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-4 1/4) 1-4 1/4

JUTE

First Marks C. I F. Continent New Crop June July (£25 1/2 paid and buyers) £25 1/2 sellers
Dundee August (£27 1/2 sellers) £27 1/2 sellers
Lightning August (£25 1/2 sellers) £25 1/2 sellers

SEEDS

Castorseed Bombay June July (£11 3/8 sellers) £11 3/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata July £12 3/4 sellers
Linseed La Plata July £11 3/4 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal August £12 sellers

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, July 1

Previous closing	4.68 1/8
To-day's opening	closed
At the time of New York cotton closing	closed

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, July 1

Previous closing	4.68.13
To-day's opening	4.68.13
To-day's closing	4.68.13

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, July 1

Previous closing	176.75
To-day's opening	176.75
To-day's closing	176.73

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, July 1

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.68.13 and continued quiet and featureless owing to lack of interest with hardly any important change

Franc opened at 176.75 and eased to 176.76 otherwise the rate remained inactive with operators holding off.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 15/16 sellers) 1-5 15/16 sellers
Paris on Bombay (13.187) 13.187
New York on Bombay (34.95) 34.95
Berlin on Milan (0.87 1/8) 0.87 1/8
London on Milan (89.02) 89.02
London on Shanghai (0-6 5/8 nominal) 0-6 5/8 nominal
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (Nil, Nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-8-6) £7-8-6 1/2
Silver (18d.) 18 1/16d.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (3/4 to 3/4 per cent 7/8 to 7/8 per cent
4 months (13/16 to 13/16 per cent) 15/16 to 15/16 per cent
6 months (1 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, July 1

The following cable regarding London silver market was received in Bombay to-night:—

"India bought. Speculators bought and sold. Market steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, July 1

Spot	(18d) 18 1/16d+1/16
Forward	(17 11/16d) 17 11/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, July 1

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-8-6) £7-8-6 1/2

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotation

SILVER

Bombay, July 1

Silver ready	49	4	0
Silver Ashad	49	4	0
Silver Shravan	48	12	0
Silver Shravan (Second)	48	10	0

MONEY MARKET

Interest Centres Round Turn Of Half-Year

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, July 1

On the money market the main interest was concentrated on the turn of the half year. Borrowers were occasionally paid upto two per cent, but easier conditions supervened with even large payments for Treasury Bills failing to induce any notable stringency.

Discounts on renewal of European uncertainties affected the result of this week's Treasury Bill offerings, the average rate at which Bills were allotted advanced to over 13x16 per cent.

Wall Street closed firm.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, July 1

The following are the opening rates:

General Motors (dol 41 5/8) dol 41 5/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 21 7/8) dol 22
U S Common New Stock (dol 44 1/4) dol 44 1/4
U S Steel Preference (unquoted) unquoted

3½% GOVT. LOAN

Latest Quotations

Bombay, July 1

3 1/2 per cent Government Paper was quoted at Rs. 94-15 at 2 p.m.

GOLD

Gold ready	37	1	6
Gold Ashad	37	1	9
Gold Shravan	37	2	0
Sovereign	23	10	6

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, July 1

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with July at 46 5/8d.

The trading was quiet and prices lower in sympathy with disappointing overnight cables from North America but later better tone developed on continued political tension in Europe.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, July 1

Wheat September	3	1	0
Wheat January	3	4	9
Wheat May	3	5	3
Linseed May	5	5	0
Linseed September	5	3	0

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, July 1

London Stock Exchange was closed to-day

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, July 1

The closing quotation for Liverpool wheat (July) was 47 3/8d.

COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING ACT IN SIND

KARACHI, June 29.

It is learnt that the Government of Sind have decided to postpone the operation of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1936 and the rules thereunder until a suitable date in 1940, in due deference to the public wishes.

It may be mentioned here that the Government contemplated bringing into force the above Act during the present year. Subsequently, however, they received suggestions that the rules be amended in certain respects, and that the Assembly be given a chance to discuss its provisions. The Hindu Independent Party in the Sind Assembly also urged postponement of the Act.—United Press.

SERVICE OF EMPIRE POST

India Looks Forward To Penny Rate

LONDON, June 27.

Striking observations on the improvement of Post Office Empire Services were made by Major Tyron at the Empire Press Union Conference.

Dealing particularly with wireless, Major Tryon mentioned that through Rugby and Leafield, the Post Office had transmitted British Official Press messages and Reuters world press messages, which were simultaneously received in a number of overseas countries. These messages had shown an increased volume which reflected their importance in these critical times. The number of words handled at these stations on behalf of Reuters now exceeded 90,000 per month.

RADIO TELEPHONE

The Empire Radio Telephone Services were also improving and extending and in consultation with the authorities of the Dominions the post office had been able to reduce the rates from time to time, particularly to India and South Africa. Thirteen tons of air mail per week was at present carried on the India-Australia route.

Sir Edward Wilshaw of the Cables and Wireless Company said that a flat Empire Press rate of a penny a word was economically impossible without somebody, who subsidised the rates.

WHAT INDIA WANTS

Mr. Wordsworth said that India had been looking forward to a penny rate. The combination of telegraph and air mail had given a new life and new ease to Indian newspaper life. If they had been slow to respond to the new rate it was due largely to the increased cost of newsprint and the uncertain situation generally. India had not always been interested in speed and speed to-day was creating a new India. The old toleration of slowness was gone.—Reuter.

EMIGRATION FROM SIND

Protector's Report

710 skilled labourers mostly engaged by the British Indian Farms, the American Oil Company and the Iranian State Railways emigrated from Sind during 1938, as against 439 in the previous year. says the Protector of Emigrants in Sind in his latest Annual Report. Emigration took place mainly to Japan, China, Iran, Bahrein, Africa, Panama, Europe, Straits Settlements, Indo-China and Gibraltar.

There is no emigration of unskilled labourers from Karachi.

The recruiting agents were the several Sind Work Merchants with headquarters at Hyderabad (Sind) and the Bahrein Petroleum Company with recruiting office at Karachi. Emigrants recruited are mainly from the hinterlands of Sind and Punjab. Care is taken by the Protector not to allow persons under 17 to emigrate independently.

Forty skilled emigrants returned to Karachi during the year. The health of the emigrants who proceeded abroad or came back home was generally good.

Of the complaints received, the majority, observes the Protector, were about grievances due to change of environments and climate. Steps are being taken to enforce compliance with each particular of the agreement, which, until information to the contrary is given to the Protector by the employer or the employee, is held to be valid and binding.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 1.

Following a decline of 12 points in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 159/4 for Broach J/A and new Broach was believed to open at Rs. 155/8. The market opened at Rs. 155/4, and advanced to Rs. 155/8 but later prices declined to Rs. 154/12 and later steadied at Rs. 155 for New Broach. Near Broach J/A delivery opened at Rs. 158/8 and improved to Rs. 159/4 but later on prices declined to Rs. 158/8. The market was quiet but steady.

Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of 4 points and it opened 1 point down. The local market was quiet and closed at 3 p.m. as under:

F. G. M. G.—				
Broach J/A.	..... Rs.	158	6	0
Broach A/May	.....	155	6	0
Fine M. G.—				
Oomra July	.....	153	0	0
Oomra D/Jan.	.....	142	8	0
F. G. M. G.—				
Bengal July	.....	120	4	0
Bengal D/Jan.	.....	118	0	0

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

Broach July/Aug. New York July Rs. 61 1/2, Broach July/Aug. Liverpool July Rs. 56 1/2.

Broach April/May New York May Rs 40 1/2, Broach April/May Liverpool May Rs. 40

New York/Liverpool: July 39, Oct. 38, Dec. 38, Jan. 64, Mar. 74, May 80.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, June 30.

Broach J/A highest 161 1/2 lowest 160 3/4 closing 160 7/8

Broach A/M highest 157 1/8 lowest 156 5/8 closing 156 7/8

Oomra July highest 155 3/4 lowest 155 1/4 closing 155 1/4

Oomra D/J highest 144 1/2 lowest 144 1/4 closing 144 3/8

Bengal July highest 121 3/4 lowest 120 3/4 closing 120 3/4

Bengal D/J highest 119 1/2 lowest 119 closing 119

Night session: Broach J/A opened Rs. 160 3/4, highest Rs. 160 3/4 lowest Rs. 160 1/4, closed Rs. 160 1/4, Broach A/M closed Rs 156 3/4

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, July 1.

Yesterday London gold prices declined 1/2d. to £7-8-6 London Paris Exchange rate improved one point at 176.75. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.68 75 at London 4.68 [illegible] at New York. London silver prices advanced 1/16d. at [illegible] spot and forward quotation was reduced 1/16d at 17 11/16d. speculators sold. Little India buying on cash. The market was quiet. Later on India was a small buyer at 1/16 over the fixed rates. New York silver was unchanged at 37 3/4 and Shanghai T.T on London was quoted 5 1/2d.

The following cables from New York will be found interesting.

"Conference compromised continue buying foreign silver if domestic price raised to 70 cents however doubtful whether senate will approve."

"Silver indications conference agreement will pass unless anti-silver silibuster to midnight forces foreign repeal as compromise Silver foreign price 38."

"Silver indications conference agreement wont pass. Looks like compromise including repeal foreign purchase or no legislation with foreign purchase continuing pending clarification."

London Bombay spot parity was Rs. 48-5-6 and forward was Rs 47-10-3. The local market was irregular There being heavy short interest near month was quoted at a previous of about one rupee otherwise business was restricted

GOLD

Ready	.....	37	1	9
Ashad delivery	.....	37	2	6
Shrawan delivery	.....	37	2	3
Shrawan Tejimandi	.....	0	3	3

SILVER

Ready	.....	48	14	0
Ashad delivery	.....	48	14	0
Shrawan delivery	.....	48	0	0
Shrawan Tejimandi	.....	1	15	0

LONDON SILVER

London, July 1.

spot	.....	18
Forward	.....	17 11/16

LONDON GOLD

London, July 1.

Gold bars fine per oz £7-8-6

London Metals

London June 30.

Copper	.....	£42	13	9
Lead	.....	£14	12	6
Spelter	.....	£14	5	0
Tin	.....	£224	7	6

London Sugar

London. June 30.

August ..... 8s. 3 1/2d.

Cement Merger Shares Collapse

TATA STEELS AND TEXTILES RECEIVE BETTER SUPPORT

Market Awaits European Political Developments

BOMBAY: July 1.

To-day there was a further big drop in Associated Cement shares. Bulls who were successfully pushing up prices at last were caught with heavy load. The market knew well their position and those who were carrying on budla, seem to have refused and bulls were forced to part with their holdings. Thus the system of budla business proved a curse for bulls and to-day, there was extensive selling with a further decline in prices. On Thursday first time these shares began to decline and while they were maintained yesterday. There was a big rush of sellers to-day and prices collapsed. Bazar operators seem to have turned against bulls.

In sympathy with steadier Wall-Street advices, the market opened steady and after a small initial rise, there appeared increased selling and prices weakened. Later on the market was steady with scattered short covering.

Yesterday the Wall-Street prices registered a small recovery, but operators were hesitant pending European political developments and uncertainty over monetary situation. U. S. Steel shares closed 1/2 up at dols. 44-1/4 and Anaconda Coppers gained 1-1/8 at dols. 22-1/4. General Motor shares gained 1/2 at 41-1/2 dollars.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened to-day at Rs. 1,325 and after improving to Rs. 1,332 declined to Rs. 1,305. At this level there appeared scattered short covering and prices improved to Rs. 1,315. Towards the close there was further buying and prices closed at Rs. 1,325 Associated Cement shares after collapsing to Rs. 122-8 closed at Rs 124-4. Bombay Burma shares closed at Rs. 484. There was fairly active demand for Bombay Dyeing shares which advanced to Rs. 748-12. The market is awaiting European political developments.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, July 1.

100	Ahmed. Advance	257	8
100	BOM. DYEING	748	12
100	CENTURY	209	0
100	CENTRAL INDIA	207	8
100	COLABA	116	8
100	Coorla	84	9
250	David	25	0
250	Dawn	235	0
1	E. D. Sassoon	4	3
100	Finlay	91	0
100	GOKAK	131	8
1,000	Hindustan	1675	0
100	Indore	30	0
100	Khatau	82	0
100	KOHINOOR	218	8
200	Laxmi	402	8
250	Madras United	25	0
100	MORARJI	116	0
250	Model	44	0
50	MYSORE	87	4
100	NEW GREAT	136	8
100	Oosmanshahi	41	0
100	PHOENIX	215	0
25	Sassoon Silk	68	0
1,000	Sholapur	2,675	0
50	SIMPLEX	67	0
1,000	SWADESHI	207	0
100	SWAN	86	0
500	Vishnu	1,000	0
1,000	Westerns	790	0
	BANKS		
50-100	Baroda	109	0
25-500	CENTRAL	33	10

MOVEMENT IN CEMENT SHARES

	Rs.
	135/4
Pune 26	133/
June 27	133/
June 28	128/12
June 29	128/
June 30	124/4
July 1	

500	Imperial	1536	4
125-500	Imp Conty.	380	0
50-100	India	144	8
109	Reserve Bank	110	8
5	Union	5-13-6	
	CEMENTS		
500	ASSOCIATED	124	4
	INSURANCE		
100	Empire	665	0
15-100	Jupiter	13	8
20	Mercantile	55	0
15-75	New India	38	4
200	Oriental	4,395	0
10-50	Vulcan	7-8-6	
	ELECTRIC		
100	Ahd. Old	145	0
10	Amalgamated	12	0
1,000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1440	0
10	Ajmer	11	8
50	BOMBAY TRAM	128	4
100	Bombay Suburban	155	0
10	Broach	10	4
100	Karachi	193	0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, July 1.

Bombay Dyeing (737/8) 743 747 745 748
Century (205) 208 209 207 208 209
Central India (204/8) 204/8 207 206 207/8
Kohinoor (215) 216 217 218/8
New Great (183) 183 185 186/8
Simplex (66/4) 67 66/12 67
Swadeshi (204/8) 205 206/8 205 207
Associated Cement (128) 128 127 125 123 122 124/4
Andhra (1440) 1445
Tram. Ord (128/4) 128/4
Tata Hydro (150) 150/8
Tata Power (1255) 1257 1262 1255 1257 1260
T. Steel Dfd (1320) 1325 1327 1332 1307 1312 1315 1305 1318 1327 1330 1325
T. Steel Ord (275) 276 277 276 278 274 275 273 276 278 277
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (161/4) 161/8 161/4
Bellapur (177) 178/8 177/8
B Steam (240) 241 240
B Burma (483) 484 483 485 489 485 484

100	Poona	190	0
100	Surat	151	4
100	TATA HYDRO	150	3
1,000	TATA POWERS	1260	0
	RAILWAYS		
500	Ahmedabad Prantij	977	8
100	C. Province	100	0
100	Dn Baramati	101	8
100	Gujarat	100	8
100	Mandra Bhon	99	0
100	Pachora Jamner	87	0
100	Sara Serajganj	102	0
500	Tapti Valley	771	4
	MININGS		
9	Burma Corp	5	2
2sh.	Indian Copper	1	10
2sh	Indian Iron	23	12
10	SHIVRAJPUR	34	4
30	TATA STEEL DEFDS	1325	0
15	TATA STEEL ORD.	277	0
	MISCELLANEOUS		
100	ALCOCK	342	0
10	Air Service	7	4
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	177	8
200	Bombay Safe Dep.	685	0
250	BOMBAY STEAM	249	0
125	B BURMA	484	0
50	B BURMA CONT.	166	14
8sh	B B Petrol	3	8 6
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	87	0
100	IND BLEACHING	87	0
50	Ind Invest Trust	44	0
100	I Radio Defd	347	8
100	I Radio Ord.	355	0
100	Port Canning	72	8
30	PREMIER CON	67	0
10	Scindia	17	7
25	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	36	12
	PREFERENCE		
5-1/2	p.c Amalgamated (T.F	1105	0
7	p.c Andhra Valley	1,455	0
6	p.c Bombay Steam	295	0
7	p.c. Bombay Tram (T.F.)	79	8
5	p.c Central India (T.F.)	556	4
6½	p.c Prem Const 1st	108	0
6½	p. c Prem Const 2nd	97	0
7	p.m Tata Hydro	153	2
7½	p.c. Tata Power	1570	0
6	p.c Tata Steel 1st	207	8
7½	p. c Tata Steel 2nd	161	4
7	p.c Vishnu	655	0
	DEBENTURES		
3-3/4	p.c. Andhra Valley	101	12
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	105	0
7	p.c Bombay Telephone	52	12
7	p.c. Sholapur	78	6
3	p. c Tata Hydro	105	8

(Capital Letters indicate Shares on Forward List.)

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 1.

3 1/2	per cent G P Notes	95/2	
2 3/4	per cent 1948/62	98/8	
3	per cent 1931/34 Loan	99/5	
3	per cent 1941 Bonds	102/2	
3	per cent 1963/65	97/9	
3 1/2	per cent 1947/50	103/4	
4	per cent 1943 Bonds	107/3	
4	per cent 1950/70 Loan	109/12	
4 1/2	per cent 1955/60 Loan	115	
5	per cent U P Bonds	[illegible]	
5	per cent 1939/44 Loan	100/2	
5	per cent 1940/43 Loan	103/7	
	TAX FREES		
5	per cent 1945/56	113/6	
4	per cent 1953/55 Mysore	111/8	
5	per cent 1955 Mysore	124	
	CORPORATION DEBENTURES		
4	per cent 1972 B P T	108	
5	per cent 1959 M Deb	118	
4	per cent 1974 M Deb	107	
6	per cent M Deb 1954	127	
6	per cent K P T 1956	127	

Note:—3 1/2 per cent G P Notes opened at Rs. 95, declined to Rs. 94/13 to closed at Rs. 94/13/6 Undertone easy.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, July 1.

B C RATES—

T T D D 1/5 27/32 to December

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 7/8 to Sept. 29/32 Oct/Feb.

Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16 to Feb.

Bank's buying D D 1/5 15/16

Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 to Aug. 1/6 1/32 Sept/June.

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T 237 1/2

Bank's buying T T 285

Bank's buying D D 284 1/4

PARIS—

Bank's selling T T 1,306

Bank's buying T T 1,326

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T 78 5/8

Bank's buying T T 77 1/2

Bank's buying 60 days 77

AMSTERDAM—

Bank's selling D D 65 1/8

JAVA—

Bank's selling D D 65

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D 84

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 38 1/2

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D 157 3/4

BERLIN—

Bank's selling D D 86

CROSS RATES—

Honkong/London 1/2 13/16 1st instant.

Shanghai/London 0/6 19/32 1st instant.

Japan/London 1/2 1/64 1st instant.

Java/London 8.79 3/4 1st instant.

New York/London 4.68.12 30th ulto.

London/New York 4.68.13 30th ulto.

London/Paris 176.75 30th ulto.

London/Italy 89.02 30th ulto.

London/Belgium 27.53 5/8 30th ulto.

London/Switzerland 20.77 3/4 30th ulto

London/Berlin 11.66 3/4 30th ulto.

London/Stockholm 19.42 30th ulto.

London/Amsterdam 8.82 30th ulto.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Uncertain

Gold £7-8-6 1/2 29th ulto

Gold £7-8-6 30th ulto.

Silver London Ready 17 15/16 29th ulto

Silver London Ready 18 30th ulto.

Silver London Forward 17 3/4 29th ulto

Silver London Forward 17 11/16 30th ulto

Silver New York Ready 38 29th ulto.

Silver New York Ready 38 30th ulto.

London Discounts 3 months 3/4 per cent 29th ulto.

London Discounts 3 months 3/4 per cent 30th ulto.

London Discounts 6 months 1 1/8 per cent 29th ulto

London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent 30th ulto.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—

Call 1/2 per cent.

3 months 3/4 per cent.

6 months 1 per cent.

Tone:—Easy

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, June 30.

Call Loan London	.....		1/2
5 per cent	.....	76	1/2
3 1/2 per cent	.....	83	1/2
3 1/2 per cent 1954/58	.....	97	1/2
4 per cent 1948/53	.....	103	
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	.....	106	
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	.....	109	
5 per cent 194/47	.....	105	
3 per cent 1949/52	.....	95	3/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols		67	
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	.....	93	1/2
4 per cent Funding Loan	.....	106	3/8
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary Easier	.....		35

Leaves From Last Fortnight's Diary

By "WRONG ANGLE"

Politically a hefty fortnight. First a crowd of Princes and State's Ministers in Bombay for the Princes meetings. At the Taj, the Willingdon and the Cricket Clubs you simply barged into them, and looking at some of them you felt that prohibition would do them good when it came. You simply wondered where they all came from, and whether there were still some dark spots for autocrats to rule over in the year 1939. Evidently India can boast of more royalty of ancient lineage too, than all the countries of the world put together, and is it a boast?

Then followed the A.I. C. C. Sessions. Apparently all newspaper men got the wrong angle on it, and like naughty school-boys waited expectantly for fire-works that never struck. They couldn't make a scoop out of an enormous class of well-behaved school-boys, so they prayed in vain for some sensation and some excitement and finally had to go home sucking their thumbs. Journalists generally get the better of politicians, but this time it was one up the other way round.

Overheard

The following bits were overheard at different places, and are as authentic as can be.

AT THE CRICKET CLUB ON SUNDAY AT NOON.

Smart youth (with his tenth pink gin in hand): Drink while you have it before Prohi (hiccup) bition comes.

Companion (in his third peg): What about the rumour of it's being postponed by two months?

Smart Youth: No b———y chances. When fog-headed dotards mess about creating ill feelings through their communal anti-prohibition campaign, we can't expect any postponement.

AT THE TAJ—SATURDAY MIDNIGHT.

Old Journalist: Who's that chap with heavy eye-brows in the Jamsaheb's party?

Companion: Oh! we call him S. S. though that may represent the initials of his paper, it really stands for Sailing Ship, for he sails with the Princes and anchors in their flowing ports.

AT THE CRICKET CLUB ON THURSDAY EVENING.

Old Timer: Where's H. P.? he used to be here every Thursday evening.

Companion: He's overworked and ought to take a holiday, but he's had to put on steam again and work at some Horse Power to keep stupid arguments down in the Anti--Prohibition Delegation's discussions.

Music

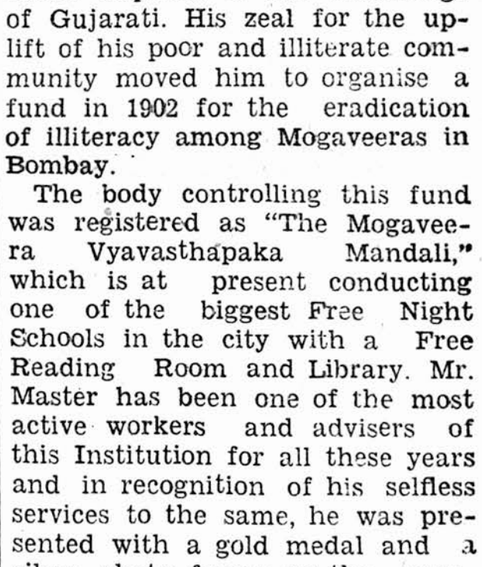
Last Monday Pherozeshah Mehta gave a pianoforte recital. A bit too much of emphasis on technique that sometimes gave the impression of impersonal restraint and laboured effect, but undoubtedly a recital of a very high standard. Incidentally, I have a shrewd suspicion that the commercial mentality of Bombayites instigates them to get their ticket-money's worth by clamouring for at least two items extra in the shape of encores at every concert. Anyway Mehta's graceful bow was well worth a repetition by applause as even there he exhibited a rare technique of holding his tail coat in with a horizontal lefter.

Dancing

Should it be made gawky and ugly by the so-called Community dances, really meant for those who are incapable of trading the light fantastic toe. The Lambeth Walk with its awful if not vulgar thumbs up and its vogue and is now in the process of evaporation. The Palais Glide, a dance that can be graceful, will probably stay on till something better comes to replace it. The stupid Chest-Nut Tree still has some votaries who bend and swing and tap their heads like silly school girls; I give it another three month's survival at the utmost. The Palais Stroll is not too bad, but all these dances that depend on a single tune are bound to have but a short life—the Palais Glide scores here with its adaptable beats.

Charity

Apropos the Bishop of Bombay's suggestion that Prohibition may have a bad effect on charity, it seems that a number of dances and other functions in aid of various deserving charities are fixed up for July, before the advent of Prohibition. It is true that a number of people go to charity Balls just to be able to drink themselves off their feet and often prove a nuisance to those who sit around them, but it would be a poor compliment to Bombay's social sense to claim that there can be no fun without liquor. I have been to dances in various companies, hard drinkers, moderate drinkers and soft drinkers, and I have never felt any difference, although I have sometimes been amused (cynically?) at the antics of those who have had a drop too much. Will not someone organise a soft drink charity ball even before prohibition comes in, and see the results?



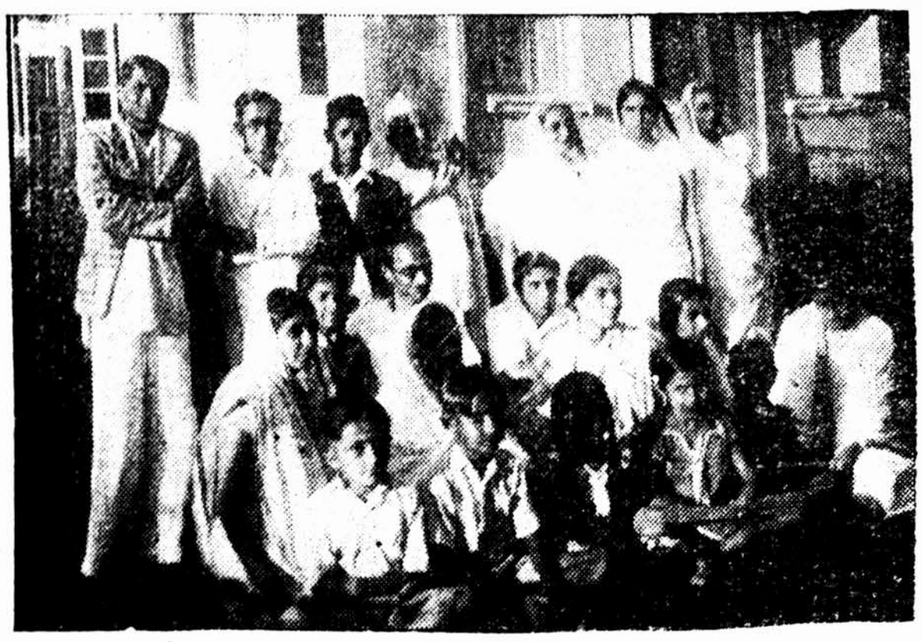
Mr. Chandu A. Master, one of the founders and a trustee of the Mogaveera Vyavasthapaka Mandali, Bombay.

Born in 1873 in Kadipatna, a small village in South Kanara, of a poor Mogaveera family, Mr. Master came over to Bombay in a frail sailing ship at the tender age of 12 and by persistent self-effort acquired a fair knowledge of Gujarati. His zeal for the uplift of his poor and illiterate community moved him to organise a fund in 1902 for the eradication of illiteracy among Mogaveeras in Bombay.

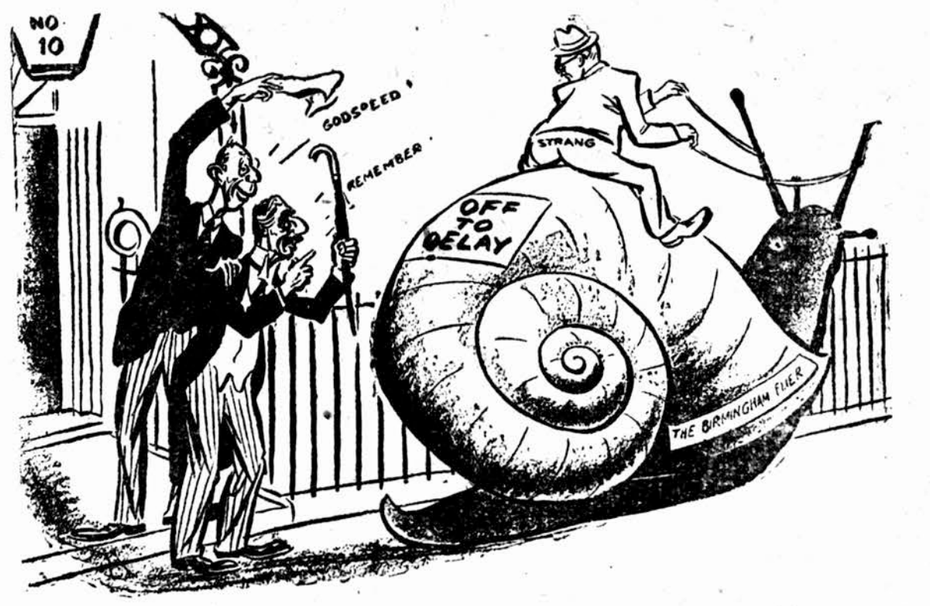
The body controlling this fund was registered as "The Mogaveera Vyavasthapaka Mandali," which is at present conducting one of the biggest Free Night Schools in the city with a Free Reading Room and Library. Mr. Master has been one of the most active workers and advisers of this Institution for all these years and in recognition of his selfless services to the same, he was presented with a gold medal and a silver photo frame on the occasion of its silver jubilee celebration in 1927.

When a trust of the Mandali was created in 1935 Mr. Master was the first to be elected as one of the five trustees. Besides, an address in a silver casket was presented to him on the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the Mandali, at the time of his retirement from active social service.

Gandhiji leaving Birla Ho use in a Chevrolet car.



The opening ceremony of the Orchestra party organised by the Khar Satya Sangeeta Samaj, (opp. Ramakrishna Math) was performed by Mr. H. G. Anjaria on Sunday last. A group Photograph taken on the occasion.



The Retreat to Moscow!
(Courtesy: "The Tribune)

IF YOU HAVE A GRIEVANCE OR ANYTHING OF PUBLIC INTEREST TO VENTILATE
Tell It To The
SENTINEL

40,000 Criminal Abortions Annually

Birkett Committee Make Grave Disclosures About British Medical Profession

Reference to a certain number of Bditish doctors who secure abortion for "high fees" is made in the report published of the inter-De Departmental Committee on Abortion, presided over by Mr. Norman Birkett, K. C.

Speaking of professional abortionists and classifying them into three groups, the committee says:

"At one end of the scale there is the qualified medical practitioner who practises criminal abortion, and may receive high fees for his services. We need scarcely point out that we are referring not to legitimate abortions induced for serious medical reasons, but to those which are procured without any such justification, and the induction of which is discountenanced, and indeed strongly condemned by the general body of the medical profession.

"In 1896 the Royal College of Physicians of London, in stating a case for counsel's opinion, said that a certain set of practitioners were known to practise criminal abortion somewhat extensively; and we believe that the position remains unchanged to-day.

NURSING HOMES

"It would be optimistic to suppose that the one or two medical practitioners who have been convicted in recent years under Section 58 of the Offences Against the Person Act, 1861, are the only doctors who have transgressed the law in this matter; and statement made to us do not leave any reasonable doubt that there are others ready to perform the operation at a price, without further question, though their activities have escaped detection, or they have escaped prosecution through lack of evidence to support proceedings against them.

"From one or two quarters it was suggested that there are a few consultants of standing who are ready to perform the operation at a very high figure, but such expressions of opinion could not in the nature of things be supported by definite evidence.

"Reference was also made in evidence to nursing homes under medical supervision which specialise in criminal abortion, and though there is reason to believe that such homes exist, there was no evidence to suggest that they are numerous.

100 GUINEAS FEE

"At the other end of the scale there is the abortionist with no pretence to medical or surgical knowledge, apart from that incidentally obtained in the exercise of his nefarious trade. We were, for instance, told of an unemployed labourer who had practised as an abortionist.

"Between the two extremes there are abortionists with a certain amount of medical knowledge in varying degrees. Some, for instance, are said to have had a midwifery training others to have had a part-training as a nurse.

"Many professional abortionists appear to have extensive practices, which develop with the passing of their names from woman to woman. Some employ touts or agents, and pay a commission for every client obtained. The charges which they make for terminating pregnancy vary with their standing; a doctor may charge 100 guineas while an unqualified person may take half a crown.

EXTORTION AND BLACKMAIL

"The abortionist will often take advantage of the woman's mental distress to extort as much as she can be induced to pay".

One sinister form of abortionists' activities, says the committee is blackmail of women who have had their pregnancies terminated, but there is no evidence that this is common.

The most active measures, states the report, should be taken to stamp out the professional abortionist.

Difficulties hampering the police, however, are the traditional sanctity of confidences made by women to their doctors and dislike of informants of the publicity of criminal proceedings.

The committee recommends legislation authorising the issue by a magistrate of search warrants to the police having 'prima facie' evidence that premises are being used for the performance of criminal abortion. Coroners are asked to exercise the utmost vigilance.

WOMAN'S RECOMMENDATION

The main conclusions of the report were forecast in the "Daily Telegraph" recently.

A woman, Mrs. Dorothy Thurtle, makes the most striking recommendation in a minority report.

Mrs. Thurtle proposes that the law should be amended.

"to make abortion lawful when pregnancy has resulted from rape, unlawful carnal knowledge, or incest, or when hereditary disease is likely to be inherited, or when the woman has previously carried four pregnancies to term."

The majority report says that while the committee would have welcomed the express legalisation of the termination of pregnancies resulting from rape, if the difficulties involved could be adequately met they themselves have been unable to devise a scheme which would solve these difficulties.

110,000 ABORTIONS

The revelation is made that the number of abortions occurring annually in England and Wales is between 110,000 and 150,000 of which perhaps 40 per cent are criminal.

The principal recommendations are:

Clarification of the law "to make it unmistakably plain" that the induction of abortion is legal when designed to save life or health;

No unrestricted dissemination of birth control advice, but fuller utilisation by local authorities of their existing powers to arrange for contraceptive advice to married women. (Two members would authorise local authorities to give advice in their clinics to married persons desiring it on economic grounds);

Compulsory notification by doctors of therapeutic abortions:

Legislation to suppress the advertisement of "so-called female pills and similar preparations".

The committee takes the view that the available evidence suggests that the proportion of total abortions to total pregnancies has not appreciably increased in recent years, but that there has been an increase in the prevalence of criminal abortion, counterbalanced by a decrease in the prevalence of spontaneous or natural abortion.

ESCAPE FROM THE PLANTATION BARRACKS

(Continued from Page 14)

pire, India for instance, and it is estimated that more than half the children have been to school.

Schools are still insufficient and in any case you cannot satisfactorily educate children who are underfed. Professor McMillan referring to the poverty sums it up by saying that "a social and economic study of the West Indies is (therefore) necessarily a study of poverty."

Where poverty and want oppress the people they breed their concomitants—rebellion against those conditions.

The West Indian Islands have a history of rebellion against oppression. Even prior to the days of the Tolpuddle martyrs there were rebellions of the slaves. Strikes and riots have been part of the last hundred years of history and there have been sporadic movements of organisation of the workers.

* * * *

During the last five years, the Labour movement has emerged with greater strength and persistence in the islands.

The general strike of agricultural labourers in St. Kitts, the oil strikes in Trinidad, of which we have heard something, the strikes in British Guiana, strikes and upheavals in Jamaica and Barbados, have been reported even in the British press and stirred British public opinion.

These movements caused loss of life and limb as a result of the use of force by the authorities.

The trial of Uriah Butler, the cross-examination of the employers by Sir Walter Citrine, and the proceedings of the arbitration tribunal in Trinidad which resulted in a partial victory for the workers have all brought the West Indies very much in the news today.

In the West Indies these events, which are themselves the expression of social awakening, have given an impetus to the Labour movement industrially

The workers' struggle has produced capable Trade Union leaders, some of them educated middle-class people, others workers themselves, but all equally devoted to the cause of the working-class struggle for social justice.

The appointment of the recent Royal Commission is the measure of the strength of the people's movement. The Colonial administration has also begun to take some notice and pay attention to social legislation.

The awakening of the working-classes and their industrial organisation has also had a healthy effect on West Indin political movements

As in India, the earlier movements of political reform did not take into account the needs of the masses. They were at best demands for national freedom, and sometimes merely demands for more jobs for the upper and middle classes.

The West Indian political movement became more broad-based. It obtained mass support. Workers became interested and participated in political activity.

* * * *

To-day the initiative and leadership is largely in the hands of the mass leaders who are concerned with the welfare of the masses. Their aim is a unified West Indies which is free, politically and socially.

Even middle-class political movements have altered in character and their programmes are more mass directed and mass based.

"The British Guiana and West India Labour Congress" set up in 1938, claims the adherence of the entire organised labour in all the islands. Its Congress in 1938 formulated the demands of the workers.

The Congress demanded a constitution for a federated West Indies with elected legislatures, wide franchise, a responsible executive and full Dominion Status.

It demanded the nationalisation of the sugar industry (in principle), the redistribution of estates to peasants, prohibition of ownership of large estates by private individuals or companies, State ownership of industry and State-marketing of sugar, co-operative marketing of produce, social and industrial legislation, civil liberties and reform of the judiciary.

The agitation for these measures continues. The West Indies are not only quite capable of managing their own affairs but it would be to the advantage of the people of the West Indies and of the Labour movement in this country that the control of affairs should shift from the colonial office and the bureaucracy to the people.

The poverty of which Professor McMillan speaks will only be liquidated by the united effort of a free West Indies people.—"Tribune".

The woman who loves to brag about her blue blood finds a silk stocking is something that runs in the best of families.

"What have you been doing to your hand, my man?"

"Hammered my thumb, mum."

"Dear me, how did you come to do that?"

"Hammering, mum!"

* * * *

"Really, Arthur, your argument with your wife last night was most amusing."

"Wasn't it? When she threw the axe at me I thought I'd split."

* * * *

The schoolmistress was handed this answer during a class test:—

"The laity is a collective name for hens in general."

* * * *

In time of trial, what do you suppose brings most comfort to a man?"

"A verdict of not Guilty, I should imagine."

★ When Writing To ★

Advertisers

Please Mention This Paper

Stamp Collectors' Corner

World's Fair Stamp News

By MURIEL NISSEN

News concerning the foreign stamp issues honouring the New York World's Fair is so inconstant that a thoroughly reliable capitulation of same is impossible. However, we are sure of the many issues that have already appeared and probably those promised will forever remain in the world of possibility instead of the World of To-morrow.

Among the new-comers is a very attractive item from France,

a blue stamp with a value of 2 Francs, 25 centimes. The design presents the French pavilion at the Fair, with the trylon and perisphere appearing in the background. The Statue of Liberty is pictured in the left foreground and the inscription reads: "Exposition International. New York 1939." The same design is used in the commemoratives issued by the twenty-four French colonies.

Iceland's participation in the World's Fair is commemorated on a set of three very striking stamps. They follow in general the ideas of cogent simplicity used for our own design, rather than incorporating the wealth of pictorial and symbolic detail featured in most of the other World's Fair designs. Pictured on the 20 aur rose-red is the trylon and perisphere theme against a background of a single huge cloud. The 35 aur ultramarine is a plaque commemorative of Leif Ericson. On the 45 aur green is a statue of Thorfinnur Karlsefni, a famous hero of Icelandic history. The story of his voyage to the new world contains an item that refutes one of our country's most famous claims. Karlsefni was a merchant of Iceland who sailed from his native land to the New World with a group of men and women who were intent on establishing a permanent colony here. They remained on the North American continent for three years, from 1004 to 1007 when the hostility of the Indians finally drove them away. However, in the interim a child was born to Karlsefni's wife, the first white child born on the continent. This distinction has quite generally been accorded to Virginia Dare, born in Virginia on August 18th, 1587.

Russia and Roumania have promised stamps picturing their respective pavilions at the Fair, and Turkey has combined tribute to the exposition with a bow to the Constitution sesqui-centennial now being celebrated, and will issue one stamp set of six values to do honour to both occasions.

One Year From Now

Proof that philatelic plans are inaugurated well in advance is

clearly proven by the number of 1940 stamp issues programmed or already in preparation.

First and foremost on the 1930 list, of course, will be stamps honouring the centenary of the first appearance of postage paper. Great Britain has already planned a tentative design, and there is no doubt that the anniversary will be marked by many countries.

New Zealand's centenary is being elaborately celebrated and complete details, except colours, are already available for the twelve value series to be released on January 2nd. Southern Rhodesia is also having a celebration next year—the golden jubilee of its settling, and stamp issue plans are well under way.

An International Polar Exhibition is to be held in Norway in 1940 and a Norwegian commemorative set in its honour is expected

Egyptian Values

The King Farouk design which made its initial appearance a few weeks ago, has been released in several new values. While the portrait remains the same throughout the series, the background varies for each stamp. The format changes for the pound value, which is presented in long vertical arrangement with the King's portrait surrounded by an elaborate design of entwined leaves.

Values and colours of the new adhesives are: 40 mils brown, 50m green, 100m brown-violet, 200m violet and 1 Pound, blue and brown.

Royal Wedding Stamps

Iran is scheduled to release a five value series in honour of the recent wedding of the Crown Prince to Princess Fawsia of Egypt. The design will feature portraits of the young couple and the arms of Iran. The following values are expected: 5, 10, 30 and 90 dinar and 1 Rial 50d.

Garden Designs

In honour of the German Garden Exhibition at Stuttgart, Germany has released two stamps in a common design. Appearing on the adhesive is the facade of the exhibition building. The coat of arms of Stuttgart also appears on the stamp. Values of the issue are: 6 pfennige plus 4pf green and 15pf plus 5pf purple.

New Japanese Item

As part of the new postage programme to present Japan's delightful scenery to the world, a new stamp has been issued picturing the Gate of Itsukushima, one of Nippon's most famous spots. The stamp has a value of 30 sen and is printed in blue-green.

Famous Hollanders Portrayed

Semi-postal issues of the Netherlands have been especially noted for their presentation of men who have contributed largely to the cultural progress of the nation. In the most recent charity set, five newcomers are added to the philatelic gallery of Dutch notables, only one of whom is likely to be at all familiar to the average stamp-collector. Peter Stuyvesant, presented on the 12½ cents. plus 12½ blue stamp, possessor of one of the most famous artificial limbs in history,

was the last Dutch governor of New York. He was director of the colony of Curacao from 1634 to 1644, so his connection with the New World covered considerable territory. In 1644 he was wounded while leading an attack against the Portuguese colony of San Martin. The injury compelled his return to Holland, where the wounded leg was amputated. Ever after he wore a wooden leg ornamented with silver bands, the resounding thumps of which echoed through many a council meeting in the colony of New Amsterdam. He arrived to take up his duties as governor of New Amsterdam in May, 1647, and held the post until the English fleet forced the surrender of the city in 1664. Stuyvesant died in New York in 1672 and is buried in St. Mark's church-yard there.

Women Pilots Honored

In a series of three stamps, the U.S.S.R. does well-merited honour to three daring women pilots who made a non-stop flight from Mos-

cow to the Siberian town of Oleminsk, a distance of 3,000 miles.

The likeness of the expedition's leader, Valentina Grisodubowa, appears on the 60 kopecs stamp; the 30k portrays Marina Rasskowa and Polina Ossipenko is pictured on the 15k value.

* * * *

Mexico's World's Fair Stamp

In tribute to the New York World's Fair, Mexico has issued a set of four stamps. The 10 centavo value shows part of Mexico's pavilion at the exposition, and is printed in blue-green.

The other three values are intended for air mail postage and portray a modernistic statue symbolizing progress. Values of these stamps are: 20c green, 40c red-purple and 1 Peso brown-violet and red. All stamps bear the inscription "Feria Universal de Nueva York."

* * * *

French Charity Stamp

This week's charity issue from France (and rare is the week without one) is a 90 centimes plus 35c printed in rose-red and destined to aid the children of the unemployed. It pictures a woman carrying child on her shoulders.

Item From Monaco

The Louis 11 Stadium, dedicated a few weeks ago, is picture on a 10 franc stamp issued by

(Continued On Page 51)

Introducing the TUNGSRAM "KRYPTON"

Stocked by
ALL GOOD DEALERS

VOLKART BROS.
SOLE IMPORTERS.

HOUSEHOLD LINEN FOR THE BRIDE

(Continued from Page 12)

when you're buying sheets and pillow cases:

SIZE—sheets want to be plenty big,—preferably the 108 length and the proper width for the bed. But pillow cases should fit their pillows,—we'd rather have them too small than too big.

QUALITY—there's no economy in cheap sheets. A good muslin is all right; linen is nicest if you can afford it. There are standard sheets with the center section reinforced by extra threads woven into it to even up the extra wear this part of the sheet gets. Also reinforced hemstitching is the thing to ask for it you're buying hemstitched sheets.

MARKING TABS—that indicate the size of the sheet are a boon and blessings—save unfolding the whole business to see. Keep track of when you bought which sheets so you'll know just what service they really give,—that's easier when the sheets are personalized with monograms.

Police constable Lord, of the Brighton borough police, has made history as the first illuminated policeman in the country.

Wearing a helmet and cloak coated with a new type of phosphorescent paint, he stood in one of the town's busiest centres and directed traffic at the height of an A. R. P. "black-out."

Street lighting was extinguished and red hurricane lamps were the only guide for pedestrians, while the traffic control signals were hooded.—United Press.

Feeding The Troops

If Napoleon's statement that an army marches on its stomach is correct, the British army ought to be the greatest marchers in history, for certainly no other army has been so well fed.

The British Army Is To-day The Best-Fed In The World

(By John A. Smith)

A really old soldier seeing the troops of 1939 sitting down to one of their four daily meals would probably say the Army is going to the dogs. His point of view would be intelligible; for in his own day it seemed almost to be a military maxim that a soldier had to be hungry to fight

It was army food that made Dr. Johnson say, "No man will go for a soldier who has contrivance enough to get himself into gaol." And for long after Dr. Johnson's time, well into times within living memory, the soldier got more floggings than good dinners.

In Old Times

In the Middle Ages the soldier received no rations at all; he lived on the country in which he was fighting. There was no standing army. When troops were needed they were provided, according to a pre-arranged quota, by the feudal lords who supplied arms, and, sometimes uniform. Cromwell was the first man to challenge this system. He created the famous "New Model" army and gave his men bread and cheese supplied by the State through a Commissary-General of Victualling. Other items were provided by licensed sutlers who followed the Army and set up markets outside the camps

In 1661 appeared the first Regular Army, a collection of Horse and Foot Guards known officially as the "Guards and Garrison." But by this time Cromwell's methods had been abandoned. The troops got no State ration and depended for their food, finally on their colonel. He ran his regiment like a huge family and was supplied by the State with 8d. per day for each man. Out of this he had to clothe and feed his force.

He did it almost invariably by passing on a portion of the money to ale-house keepers on whom, in the absence of barracks, the men were billetted. It is pretty evident who eventually held the baby. The men did. Often the colonels and their officers took a rake-off, and then of course the ale-house keeper tried to make as much profit as possible

On active service overseas the same system was impracticable and the State took a much greater part in the job of feeding the troops. The authorities contracted for the supply of foodstuffs in great quantities, but the soldiers had to pay for their rations out of their wages Too often, soldiers and food wagons were not in the same place at the same time and the men had to depend on the camp followers who spent half their day foraging over the countryside and the other half in selling their wares. Unfortunately, the soldiers and their wages were often not together, either, and as the sutlers believed in cash on delivery the soldiers went hungry.

Died Of Starvation

Probably, during the history of Britain, thousands of troops have died of sheer want. Such was definitely the case after the battle of Salamanca in the Peninsular war Then it was the inferior officers who suffered most. They, as gentlemen, always had to buy their own food but after Salamanca there was none to buy and some of the officers died actually of starvation. In order to raise money they sold almost everything they possessed. Auctioneers sprang up in the field; on one occasion, a prayer book was offered for sale with the words, "He must indeed be a brave man who buys it as this is the fourth time within a month that I have offered it for sale.". The former owners were all dead.

In the same campaign a British soldier fired at the enemy without orders and was reprimanded by his colonel. "Why, sir", said the man, "I arn't nought to eat these 'ere two days and I thought as 'ow I might find summat in the Frenchman's knapsack."

During the Duke of Marlborough's Flanders campaign all the troops' bread was supplied by one gigantic contract held by Sir Solomon Medina, a man who died worth most of a million pounds. He baked his bread in London—it was biscuit rather than bread—and it was carried along behind the troops in wagons. A quantity of dried and salted meat was supplied similarly and added to by what could be raised from the Flanders countryside. For all things but bread and meat (themselves paid for indirectly out of the troops' wages), there was a grand sutler for each regiment and a petty sutler for each troop or company.

Shameless Extortions

The sutlers were glorified hawkers, licensed by the authorities, but they supplied nothing free. Just what swindlers they could be was demonstrated by a woman, Mrs. Kit Ross, who fought as a man during Marlborough's campaign and then took to sutling. When the war was over she wrote a book of reminiscences, describing in shameless detail the extortions which she and her colleagues had practised.

The Duke of Wellington believed in feeding his men well, though he was not always able to do so. When he was once asked who should assume his command if he were killed he caused surprise by naming General Beresford, a man of small military gifts. "He sees his men are well fed." said the Duke In Wellington's time the soldier got six pence a day, out of which the cost of his rations was stopped. On six pence a day and a diet that was not only unattractive but inadequate, the British soldier helped to win the greatest empire the world has known!

The tavern keepers of Britain lost a profitable business in 1792, when barracks first appeared The soldier's quarters and his food are obviously inter-dependent: when at last the troops were gathered in large units under one roof something could be done to see that they were fed properly But not much was done for nearly a century The barracks their erection entrusted to a new officer, the Barrack-Master General, who wasted £9,000,000 in a few years, were cramped and insanitary and the food was on a par with them Military doctors complained often that the men's physique was deteriorating through poor feeding

William Cobbett who served as a private soldier records how he once, with great difficulty, managed to save a half penny which he intended to spend on a red herring for breakfast. He actually wept on the anticipated morning he found the half penny had been stolen.

Cardwell Reforms

Until 1871 the cost of the soldier's ration was still deducted from his pay. Daily he received a pound of bread and 3/4 lb of beef, which was always boiled as that was the cheapest method of cooking it. The 'pound of bread and 3/4 lb. of beef' remained the foundation of the soldier's diet until very recently. Many a soldier still living can remember how, as a recruit, he was lined up in the barrack-square and made to chant in unison, "A pound of bread and 3/4 lb. of beef." If he knew what was strictly due to him he was less likely to make complaints. The portion of beef, by the way, included fat and bone.

The great Cardwell army reforms of 1871 abolished the stoppage for bread and meat but until shortly before the war, until the soldier had done less than six months service, 3-1/2 d. was taken from his daily shilling to pay for groceries and vegetables.

When Aldershot was built, Army abbatoirs and bakeries were set up and groceries were supplied direct at cost price, with instructions in cookery. Nowadays, War Office specifications for food are very exacting but they were not always so and plenty of fortunes have been made at the expense of the private soldier. It is significant that there was an immediate and noticeable improvement in quality in the bread supplied to the troops when the Aldershot bakeries began work!

A contractor provoked nation-wide scandal in 1851 by delivering a huge consignment of uneatable tinned beef, intended for troops abroad. A tin burst at the victualling establishment at Deptford and with a horrible suspicion the authorities examined the remainder. The examiners were "compelled to use Sir William Burnett's disinfecting fluid abundantly" and had to suspend their labours for three days for fear of infection! They found about two hundred sound cans in the consignment of 6,000. The contractor was an Englishman, but the filling of the cans had been done at Galatz, in Moldavia. The contents were made up largely of the most wretched offal ,including tendon, ligament, fat, tallow, and even a piece of leather large enoug' to sole a man's boot. In Galatz they must have thought the British soldier pretty tough!

Present System

The War Office, or the variously-named departments which preceded the present authority, contracted for foodstuffs in huge quantities. Then the contractors delivered their goods, in prescribed amounts, direct to barracks. At the barrack door, nominally, the goods were checked and receipts were given, and this is still the procedure.

In the bad old days, however, a great deal of graft went on. The store-keepers, for a consideration, winked at inferior quality ered when a clerk fell ill, in 1883, that one contractor had delivered nothing over a period of nine months. But the clerk had given him signed receipts for the correct amounts of bacon and cheese and had received himself a tenth and under-weight. It was discovpart of the cash total involved in the contract.

In the recent past the raw material the contractor supplied could be ruined by the cooks or made into tolerable meals and really how a soldier was fed depended not so much on what the War Office brought for him as on the kitchen-reputation of the regiment into which he was drafted. Nowadays Army cooking gets the attention it deserves. Cooking is no longer "fatigue duty." Formerly the man who was no good for anything else handled the pots and pans and therefore held sway over his comrades' digestions.

Recent reforms have resulted in a famous civilian expert advising on Army catering. Cooks receive books of instructions from the War Office, and go through a period of training before they are let loose in Army kitchens. The latest rule is that cooks should be enrolled only as cooks, which suggests that in many cases "the stuff to give the troops" will be as good as anything from a middle-class restaurants.

CURSE OF DRINK

1. Look not upon the sparkling wine,
   When red within the cup!
   Stay not for pleasure when she fills
   Her tempting beaker up!
   Though clear its depths, and rich its glow,
   A spell of madness lurks below.

2. They say 'tis pleasant on the lips;
   And merry on the brain;
   They say it stirs the sluggish blood,
   And dulls the tooth of pain.
   Ay-but within its glowing deeps
   A stinging serpent, unseen, sleeps.

3. Its rosy lights will turn to fire.
   Its coolness change to thirst;
   And by its mirth, within the brain
   A sleepless worm is nursed
   There's not a bubble at the brim
   That does not carry food for him.

4. Then dash the brimming cup aside,
   And spill its purple wine;
   Take not its madness to thy lips
   Let not its curse be thine
   'Tis red and rich—but grief and woe
   Are hid those rosy depths below.

—P. H. CRASTO.

ODD SPOTS

THE SODA-WATER FOUNTAIN

In the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, between Orangeville and Prattsville, is a narrow valley. It is exceedingly beautiful, being sheltered on three sides by the vast forests of giant pines, while the bottom is covered with rich grass on which horses and cattle thrive.

It is, however, a peculiar spot, for, gushing from the side of a steep face of rock comes a stream of naturally aerated water—"soda water."

As the traveller comes down the train from Prattsville, having passed no water for many miles, he may be tempted to stoop and drink. If he does, he receives a great shock, for the soda water is exceedingly strong. From various points on the descent into the valley the water bubbles up from between the rock. The lower the spring, the weaker the soda-water, until at the bottom of the valley the traveller comes to a little "well" carefully kept clean by a neighbouring rancher. Alongside a tin mug rests on a stick so that all who wish may drink in comfort. Drinking here is more comfortable, for at this point the water is exactly the same as is supplied by "mineral-water" companies. It has often been remarked by travellers that it is a pity the nearest spot at which one can buy anything to add to the soda-water is some forty miles away.

No attempt has been made to commercialise this natural supply of soda-water, owing to the comparatively small amount running and the cost of transport from so remote a spot.

(LET HIM STUDY ASTROLOGY)

(Continued From Page 4)

for each day is ruled by a particular planet.

Environment And Human Effect

Mr. Gokhale may know that an aspect or aspects now formed between any two or more planets in any two or more particular signs may not repeat another couple of centuries or more.

(1) Slavery in the horoscopes of Negroes in U.S.A. proved ineffective from 1864.

I feel inclined to believe that Mr. Gokhale is under the impression that Negroes were slaves from the very beginning. Surely this could not be the case. The Negroes had their independence until they were made slaves. In 1864 good aspect formed to nullify the former which made them slaves. Should the aspect or aspects once again repeat which made the Negroes slaves no doubt they will remain slaves and will only be freed if the good aspects of 1864 repeat.

I hope the above will convince Mr. Gokhale and I therefore do not wish to dwell on the other matters mentioned under this head except item No. 7 which concerns individual horoscopes.

(7) If according to Astrology marriage of a girl should take place at a given time no matter what the Laws hold, the marriage will surely take place. It may not be performed according to the existing rites, it may not be legalised but it will nevertheless take place. Amongst certain sections of Indians the settlement of marriage takes place several years before the actual marriage. Besides, in many cases more than one aspect forms at different times which tend to bring marriage to a native.

Claims Of Astrology

(1) No one who is well versed in Astrology can say that it is an imperfect science. It is a perfect science and it can stand any test.

(2) I agree Medicine could be compared with Astrology. If a Doctor of Medicine does not know the effect of a particular dose on a patient and administers it to him or her the result would be very serious; so also in the case of Astrologer, who predicts things that never occur.

(3) If an Astrologer is unable to see his own future it is no fault of Astrology. It only reveals the ignorance of an Astrologer. Mr. Gokhale may rest assured that there are astrologers in India who are able to predict things which are to come off with perfect accuracy. Why they do not then predict some future events? It is none of our business to question such astrologers who wish to remain unnoticed or incognito.

Wonderful Fulfilment Of Some Predictions

Mr. Gokhale's reply to a question "How is the wonderful fulfilment of some of the predictions to be accounted for" seems to me rather vague, for as he says that it is due to intelligent surmise. I should say that if one could predict future from the present conditions accurately, why should such people not relieve us from the suspense by predicting the future? Perhaps, they may wish to remain incognito!

In his preface to the "Astrological self-Instructor" Mr. B. Suryanarayan Row has given sufficient elucidations on all doubtful points. If Mr. Gokhale cares to go through it, I feel sure, he will not further attack Astrology or its advocates.

THE BOMBAY SENTINEL

EDITED BY *B. G. HORNIMAN*

A DAILY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING

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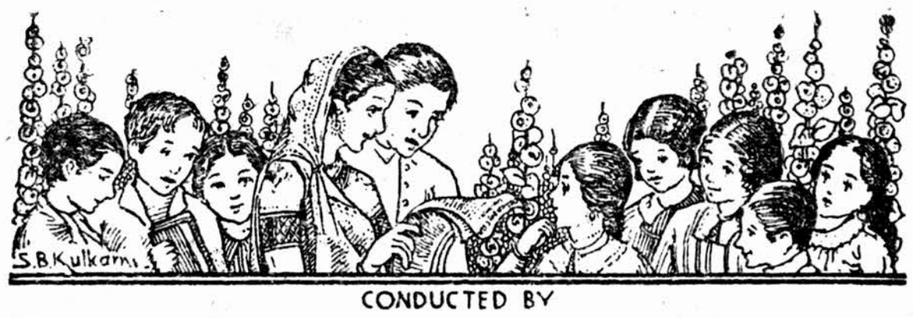
CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER



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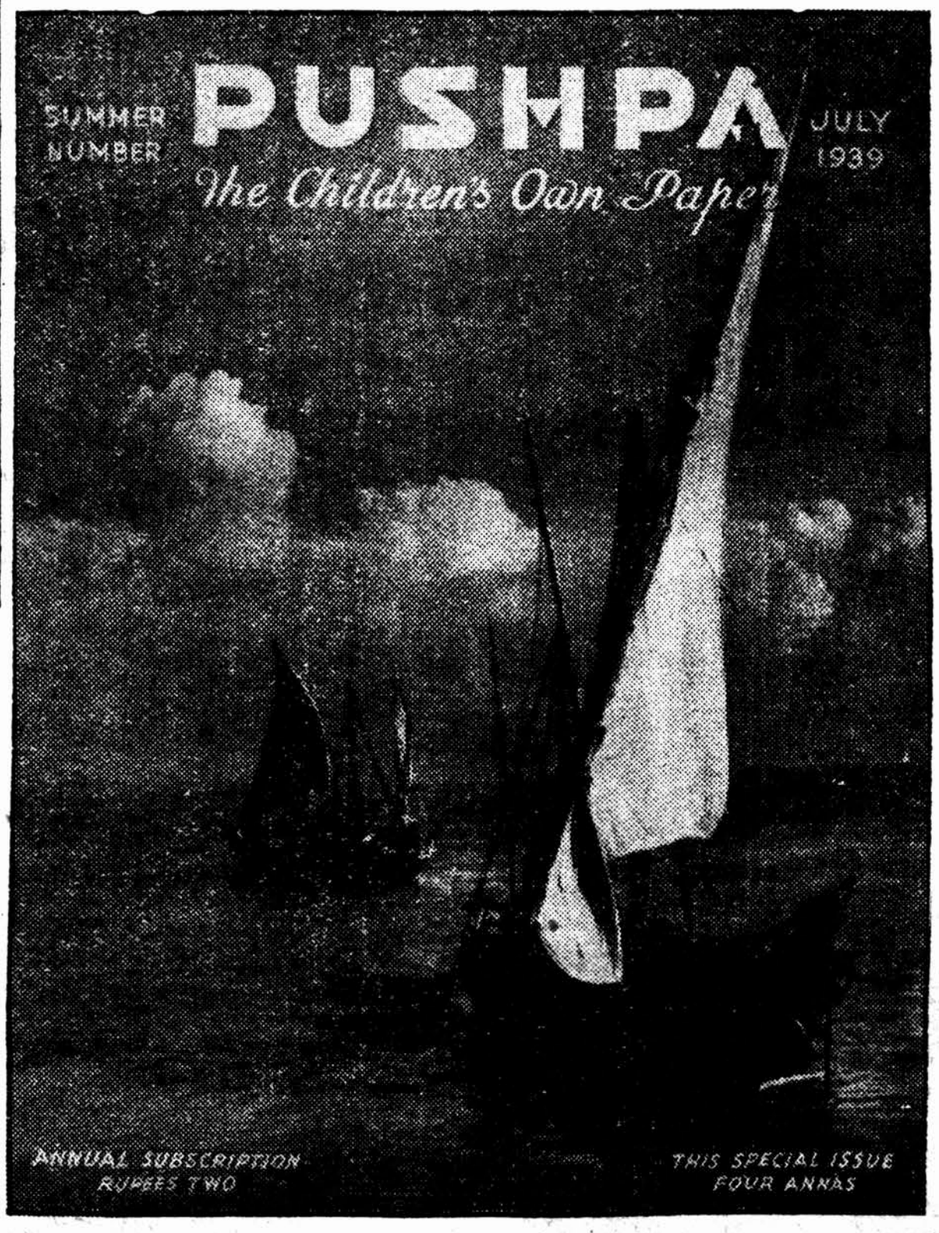

This beautiful photo by Mr. B. F. Ferreira adorns in colours the front cover of the Summer Special Number, July issue of "Pushpa—The Children's Own Paper." Besides it contains really very good pictures and interesting stories and instructive articles. If you are not its permanent subscriber, send for the copy immediately, enclosing four annas stamps, from the Manager, "Pushpa," 31, Tribhovan Road, Bombay 4.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

HOW often have you passed a cruel remark about others? How often have you been unreasonably severe in your criticism of others? Just ask yourselves this question to-day.

And yet: you know, how it hurts you when you find others misjudging you—when your motives are questioned—when your every good action is also interpreted as selfish!

But why do you mind what others say? Be responsible only for your own actions and do not worry. In like manner, leave others alone and do not let their affairs engage your attention unless it is to render some assistance without expecting your reward.

When you hear some one speak ill of you and suggesting false things about you, there comes in you a feeling of despondence and you feel unhappy. Thereby you only hurt yourself. Why therefore should you be influenced by what others say?

If you are true and honest to yourself and to your Creator, do not mind others. Therein lies peace which is the best tonic in life. Therefore, ignore the evil talkers and mind your business!

Little Things

IT was just a pleasant smile
Upon a little face,
And yet for a long while
It brightened all the place.

It was just a kindly word.
Spoken in a low tone,
Yet sweet as songs of bird
When days of springtime come.

It was just a little deed
Performed in "His dear name,"
Yet it supplied the need
And life was bright again.

Asoka The Good And Great

YOU must have heard many stories about kings—stories of wars and victories, royal awe and majesty, ruling power and cruelty, fabulous wealth and vast empires. Greatness of a monarch is measured by the standard of these objects.

But Asoka's greatness was based on other things—on his goodness.

More than two thousand years ago, India was ruled over by King Asoka, who has gone down to history as the "Good and Great Asoka." No other ruler has earned for himself this very enviable title.

In the year 259 B.C., he made war for the first and the only time in his life. His opponents, the people of Kalinga fought bravely in defence of their country, and Asoka records with grief the fact that 150,000 were carried into captivity, 100,000 slain, and that a great many more died of famine and pestilence. The scenes of the war were so dreadful that he was weighed down by the deepest sorrow. He recorded his pangs of remorse on a pillar of stone.

He took the title of Piya-dasi—"the loved one of the Gods", and made it a mission of his life to preach the Law of Piety. He made known to his people the rules of his own government, and how they were to live good lives. He engraved his fourteen edicts upon rocks, and two thousand years have passed away since then, but those inscriptions may even now be read. He proclaimed to the people:

Kill not for pity's sake, lest ye slay the meanest thing upon its upward way;

Speak the Truth, and be pure in heart and in life;

Honour your father, mother, teacher and the aged;

Do not speak evil of others; use no bad language at all.

Asoka worked very hard: "I am never satisfied that I have done enough," he said. He was one of the very best kings, if not the best, who has ever reigned in India.

Be good and you will be great.

The Human Paint Brush

JAPANESE artists use the world's queerest paint brushes—their own nails. They allow the nail of their left thumb to grow until it is about 18 inches long. It is kept carefully covered in a long shield.

When the artist is ready to start on a picture, he dips his nail in blue, black, or red ink, and then carefully traces out the outline he requires for his drawing.

How Animals Use Their Tails

IF we were interested in animals we must have noticed how very varied are their tails. Compare the horse's, with its long skein of hair, the pig's curly tail, the squirrel's bushy one, and the elephant's thin tail.

The reason for this variety is that animals use them for different purposes, and the tail is adapted to the use. We often notice that cows are constanly switching their tails across their backs to and fro. They are driving away the flies, which irritate their skins, and the tail is the only weapon the cow has for this purpose. With it she can reach all parts of her body.

Monkeys use their tails for a very different purpose. Many of them curl them round the branches of trees and then suspend their bodies. In such cases the tail really becomes a fifth hand

Another curious use for the tail is seen in the kangaroo. Here it is of enormous size and very powerful. The kangaroo uses it when it rests like the third leg of a tripod, and it helps to support its body in the resting position.

Still another use of the tail is seen in the dainty little sqirrel. when it is resting up, its tail covers its body. The animal gets its name from this fact, for the word "squirrel" comes from two Greek words meaning "a shadow" and "a tail". The animal is shaded by its tail.

But the chief use of the squirrel's tail is to help the little animal as it runs along the branches or springs from tree to tree. The tail is kept out behind and becomes a useful balancer for the animal in its movements.

It is a very interesting exercise to think of different animals and then to see what they do with their tails. In many cases we shall understand why the tail has its peculiar form.

Why Ink Changes Colour

WHEN we look at an old letter written, perhaps, in the early part of last century the ink is sometimes faded and yellow, although it was black when it was used.

Why has it changed colour? The action of the air and light has changed the chemical composition of the ink.

The bule-black ink we use now, however, will not fade in the same way. It consists of a number of substance, including iron sulphate, which is almost colourless, and the colour is provided by a blue dye.

After being used for writing

(Continued On Page 52)

Boys and girls of Khar Balkan-ji-Bari busy in playing a game at the Laxmi Nagar Pavilion, 10th Road on a Sunday morning—Why not go and join them?

SUNDAY EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

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Each copy issued during the month of July will bear a number on the last cover page. 37 of these Numbers have been selected by us at random and these numbers are deposited in a sealed cover with the Central Bank of India, Ltd.

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Don't Miss Your Copy

AS FOREIGNERS SEE BRITAIN

"Awful Fate Awaits People Like This"

"What awful fate awaits a people like this?" asks Frank Hanighen in "Common Sense," New York. "A country where solely because Sir Blank Blank once carried Lord Dash Dash's cricket bat in a certain house in Harrow years ago, the noble Lord gets the noble Knight appointed to a vital position governing the supply of munitions. Although Sir Blank Blank has no more fitness for the post than a costermonger, and although England stands in peril.

"The British think they've got mass-production. They haven't, of course. It's just bench work on a more intensive scale. They don't understand the first principle of what we call "progressive assembly lines." A land where tradition forbids a manufacturer to take orders for 20-in. cloth because he has always produced 24-in. A land where even the Naval cooperage department makes barrels for the rations sherry by the same methods as they did in the time of Nelson. A land like that of Sir Arthur Sullivan or Lewis Carroll."

Judeo-Mongolian Insolence

"The very idea of asking the Bolsheviks to co-operate in defending civilisation was ludicrous enough in itself," thinks "Je Suis Partout," of Paris. "But the jumbled negotiations that are ensuing between Whitehall and the Kremlin exceed in sheer stupidity anything that could have been foreseen.

"The Judeo-Mongolian hordes of Moscow have replied with insolence to the British Government proposals. 'All His Majesty's forces at the service of Bolshevism? That's not enough. You must help us to invade the Baltic States as think fit.' For that is obviously how Moscow's guarantee will terminate.

"If the Press of France and England still had any vestige of national pride, Molotoff's caklings would have raised an explosion of public indignation. But with one or two exceptions the news of Soviet provocation has been placidly received. The people of Britain and France have failed to spot the real issue: Molotoff against Chamberlain, barbarism against civilisation, our worst enemy against our best friend."

One Eye On East

"With one eye Mr. Chamberlain looks towards the Baltic States. with the other he keeps a wary watch on the Far East," comments "Vendemiare," of Paris. "Great Britain has no desire to be forced into a war with Japan over frontier flare-ups such as those recently reported between Nippon and Soviet troops in Manchukuo. In fact these little combats are causing more unrest in London than M. Molotoff's counter-demands.

"To neutralise Japan's power, Great Britain is ready for almost any sacrifice to obtain an alliance with the Kremlin controllers. Whitehall knows that the Dutch and British East Indies form the focus-point. Though Stalin demands that England and France guarantee Finland, Latvia and Esthonia, he has made no offer to guarantee Holland and her colonial Empire.

"Over these eastern Empires watches the British lion. Busy as he may seem with the Baltic problems, Chamberlain has not overlooked the Far East. For the British Admiralty it willing to fight in Europe, but never in Europe and the Indian Ocean simultaneously."

Said the old lady, tasting beer for the first time: "My word! It tastes just like the medicine my husband has taken for the past forty years."

* * * *

Little Tommy turned up at school with a front tooth broken.

"How did you break your tooth, Tommy?" asked his teacher.

"Changing gear on a lollipop, sir."

History Of Europe Is Repeating Itself

Powers Aligning Themselves Anew On Pre-War Lines Into Two Major Camps

WITH Great Britain and Russia again drawing together in a military alliance, European history is repeating itself. A continent that has been at war for a thousand years is again divided into two armed camps, writes Mr. P. W. Wilson in the "New York Times".

The struggle is, as it has always been, between countries—now-a-days Germany and Italy—which desire to expand their sovereignties and their ideology in Europe and overseas and other countries—now Britain, France, Russia and smaller powers—which are satisfied with the map as it is.

A pre-World War retrospect is essential to an understanding of the present uncertainty, and it begins logically with Germany's triumph over France in 1870. The victors wounded French patriotism by annexing Alsace and Lorraine.

In the Near East, Turkey was crumbling, and there were fears in Austria-Hungary and Britain that Russia would advance by way of Constantinople into the Balkans. War was averted in 1878 at the Congress of Berlin.

AUSTRO-GERMAN ALLIANCE

But in 1879, Germany and Austria-Hungary thought it prudent to conclude an alliance as a safeguard against Russia. Both powers mutually pledged themselves to resist attack by Russia, and if one of the allies were attacked by any other power than Russia the other ally would "observe a benevolent neutrality."

Bismarck was then the German Chancellor. Not content with the Austrian alliance he renewed in 1881 his famous "reinsurance" treaty called the "Three-Emperor" agreement, that is, a non-aggression pact among the Emperors of Russia, Germany and Austria-Hungary.

In 1882 Italy was greatly irritated by the French absorption of Tunis. Despite her historic quarrel with Austria-Hungary over Italian-speaking provinces still under Austrian rule, Italy joined the mid-European Alliance in that year. But she clearly understood that the Triple Alliance, as it had now become, would be for defence only.

In 1888 William II ascended the throne of Germany, and in 1890 he "dropped the pilot," masterful Bismarck. The Kaiser pushed the policy known as the "Drang nach Osten" or drive to the east. Also, he developed colonial aspirations. Bismarck's "reinsurance" with Russia was allowed to lapse, and Germany began to challenge the British Navy and to demand "a place in the sun."

THE OPPOSING ENTENTE.

The Triple Entente of France, Russia and Britain was the answer to this German initiative, and it developed, like the Triple Alliance, step by step. In 1891 France was isolated. She regarded Germany as an enemy and Britain as a rival. She concluded, therefore, an alliance with Russia, known as the "Duplice."

Britain was then in the heyday of her "splendid isolation." According to Viscount Grey, her policy was so friendly to Germany that the French wrote "wrathfully" about the "Quadruple Alliance," instead of the Triple Alliance, nor were they wholly wrong. In 1898 Joseph Chamberlain, father of the present British Prime Minister, was Colonial Secretary. He was allowed to attempt a bold appeasement with Germany but failed.

BRITAIN CHOOSES A COURSE

Britain had difficulties in Asia with Russia—for instance, in Afghanistan, upheld as a buffer State between the two empires. With France, "the ground-swell of ill-will," says Grey, never ceased".

In 1901 King Edward VII ascended the British throne. He was temperamentally a true Parisian. Also, he was bitterly antipathetic to his nephew in Berlin, the Kaiser. A rapprochement between Britain and France was arranged, known as the Entente Cordiale and in 1904 the two powers concluded an agreement in the Mediterranean. France was to have a free hand in Morocco and Britain was to have a free hand in Egypt.

Germany had not been consulted over Morocco and, as a protest, the Kaiser made a dramatic trip to Tangier. During the crisis, Germany demanded in effect and secured the resignation of the French Foreign Minister, Delcasse.

Britain was gravely disturbed by German pressure on France, and early in 1906 informal military conversations between London and Paris were secretly authorized. Also, Grey, as Foreign Secretary, was moved to strengthen the Anglo-French position by entering into closer relations with Russia. In 1907 an Anglo-Russian agreement ended long rivalries in Asia.

The climax to this diplomacy was accelerated by the free hand allowed in Germany to Austria-Hungary. In 1908 the Kaiser made a speech in which he said he stood in "shining armour" by the side of his ally—a challenge to Russia—while his ally annexed the provinces of Bosnia-Herzegovina, in the Balkans. This was a display of power politics that offended Italy, as well as Russia and France.

The signal for the final showdown and the World War was the murder of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand at Sarajevo, in Bosnia.

When the war broke out, in 1914, Italy held that her allies had broken the terms of the Triple Alliance to which she belonged. She was not consulted over the ultimatum to Serbia which precipitated the conflict and in her opinion the conflict was aggressive, not defensive. Italy thus remained neutral for a time but, hoping for the conquest of Italia Irredenta, including the Trentino in Austria-Hungary, she joined the Entente powers.

THE ALTERED STATUS

A comparison between the balance of power twenty-five years ago and to-day suggested the following differences:

Russia has changed from a Czardom to a Soviet Union. Opposition in Britain to agreements with Russia has changed similarly from Liberal and Labour to Conservative.

Turkey was practically the ally of Germany in 1914 and entered the war on that side. To-day, Turkey is aligned with France and Britain.

In 1914, Greece was divided between pro-German royalists and Venizelists favouring Britain and France. It appears to-day that Greece sympathizes with Britain and France in the Mediterranean.

Bulgaria, in 1914, was drawn into the German orbit. To-day she is inclined to be sympathetic with Russia, France and Britain.

Austria-Hungary as a dual monarchy has disappeared. Her peoples are thus divided in their international loyalties. Germany has annexed Austria and Czecho-Slovakia. She dominates Hungary. But Poland and a Greater Rumania stand with Britain, France and Russia.

Italy is to-day as in 1914 within the Central European bloc. But she is once more an uneasy partner. The question is once more: If a test comes, what will Italy do?

The bus was crowded, and the two pretty girls who had just got on were compelled to stand. One of them, to steady herself, took hold of what she supposed to be her friend's hand.

It was some minutes before she discovered that it was not her friend's hand she was holding, but that of a young man.

"Oh," she gasped, blushing, "I've got the wrong hand."

The young man smiled and held out his other hand.

"It's all right," he said. "Here's the other."

Comrade M. N. Roy tete-a-tete with Acharya Kripalani at the A. I. C. C. Session.

Seven-year-old Kumari Suniti Kaushik, who gave a series of Kathak and Gopi dances at the variety entertainment under the auspices of the Cosmopolitan Youth League, at the Hirabag, on last Sunday night.

IF YOU HAVE A GRIEVANCE OR ANYTHING OF PUBLIC INTEREST TO VENTILATE

Tell It To The

SENTINEL

HOW OLD IS THE GIRL?

MY! HOW FAST YOU GROW.
YES, I'M CATCHING UP TO MY BROTHER. FIVE YEARS AGO HE WAS FOUR TIMES AS OLD AS I.
THREE YEARS AGO HE WAS ONLY TWICE AS OLD AS I.
IF I KEEP UP AT THAT RATE, WE'LL SOON BE THE SAME AGE.

HERE is another little "Five Minute Poser" for you to solve—if you can. Simple arithmetic may not do the trick so you had better polish up on your elementary algebra and then, maybe, you can reach the solution.

You have five minutes in which to figure out how old the little girl is today. It may be just as well to disregard her remark to the effect that she and her brother soon may be of the same age.

Poetic Pamela Listens In

WHEN Pamela has to kill time, she prefers to commit the murder in elaborate surroundings. That is why you find her sitting in the lobby of the Ritsbilt Hotel. Pamela finds herself occupying a ringside seat at a lovers' quarrel.

*"To **** at people quarreling*
Is ill-mannered without doubt.
Nor should one listen in to hear
What the dispute's about.

*But, none the ****, when persons*
Insist on shouting so.
'Tis evident their private lives
They want the world to know.

Once it had seemed this enraged girl
Would be the baron's bride,
For he to her long graceful lines
Famed lineage supplied.

But though in looks and family
This couple were not lacking,
They found that neither of them had
The least financial backing.

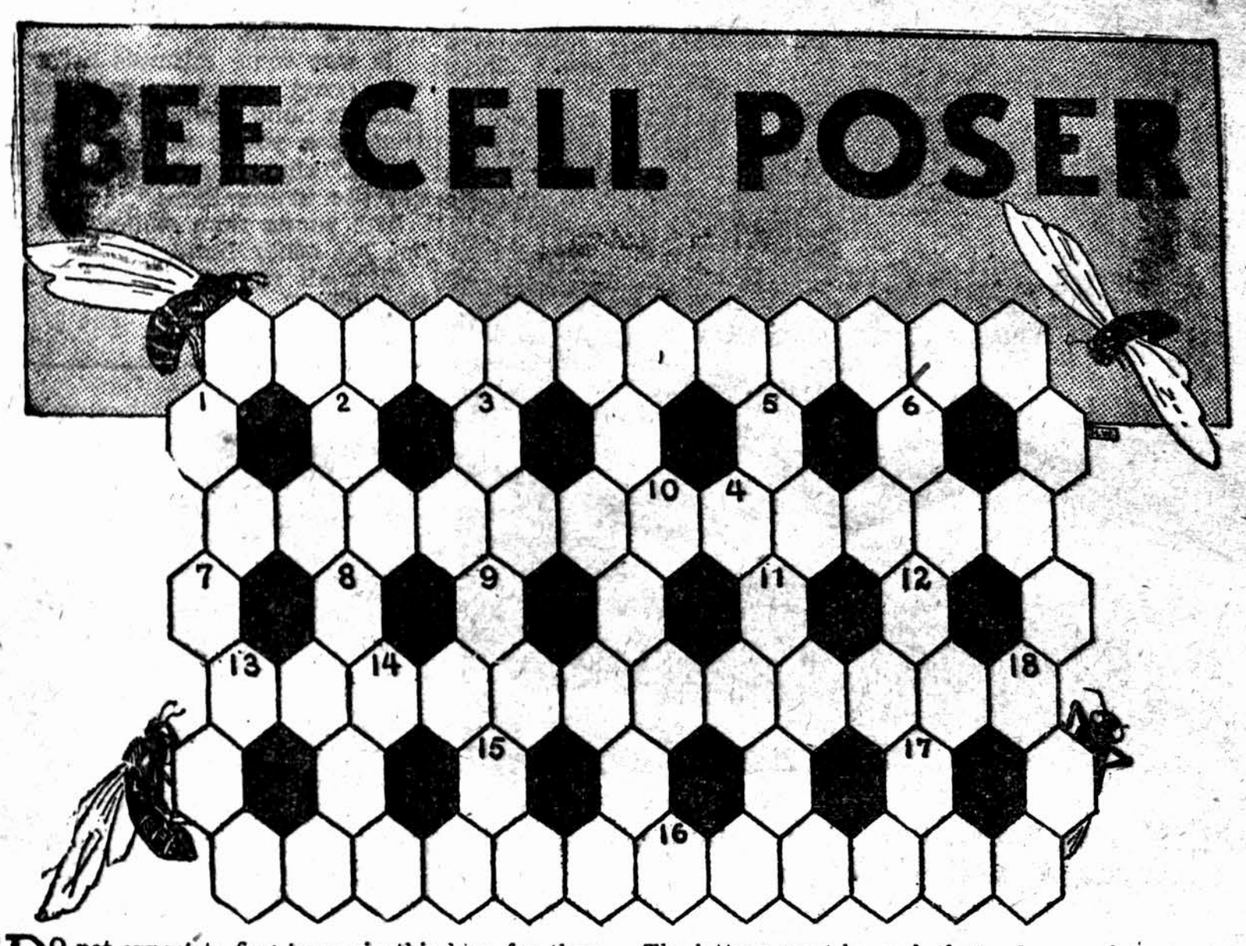
The pretty girl to money
A title wished to hold,
While the baron thought a lovely head
Should be well framed in gold.

Now Fifi's given back the ring.
She's shown the baron the door.
*And she a ******** beauty is,*
Just as she was before."

The missing words in these lines form a charade, the first two words combining to form the last word.

(For Solutions See Page 55.)

BEE CELL POSER



DO not expect to find honey in this hive for these bees have taken a day off and are going to fill their cells with letters instead of flower syrup. What letters are going into the cells is left for you to decide.

The letters must be such that, when read clock-wise, a word will be formed about each black cell. Here are the definitions:

1. To restore to a good state.
2. An instrument for holding ships in place.
3. An artificial barrier for racers to leap over.
4. A severe trial.
5. A guide.
6. Peril.
7. One given to harsh judgment.
8. A hand tool used by bricklayers and masons.
9. To toss or tumble as waves.
10. Strong.
11. A beer maker.
12. A violent twist.
13. A piece of partly burned coal.
14. The principal unit of the Roman army.
15. Fat.
16. Coming by chance.
17. A parallelogram having four equal sides and right angles.
18. Somewhat bashful.

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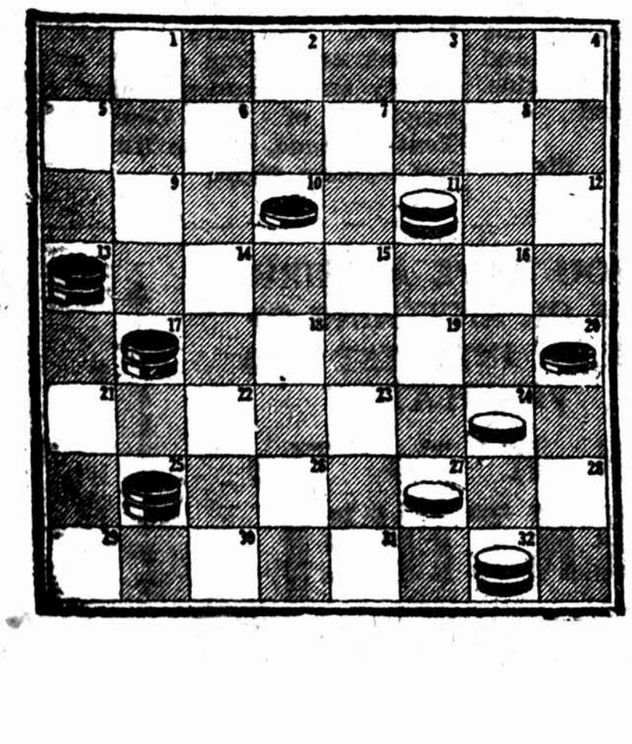


The Checker Battle Royal

ALL wars are not fought on the battlefield. Just glance at this battle royal on your checker board.

The black forces seem to have the situation well in hand, but as a matter of fact, the blacks are actually playing into the hands of their opponents. There are three black kings and two black men opposed to two white kings and two white men. Black is moving down on this board and the white men up and it is white's turn to play. And almost every move white can possibly make looks as if it might lead the whites into a trap.

But, just the same, white is to move and win in two moves. Can you show how this is to be done?

Guess the Letters

CAN you solve these TRANSMUTATIONS?

1. A letter is seen when taken in hand. 2. When a letter is perforated it draws near the ocean. 3. It costs money for a letter to be thoughtful. 4. A letter is always slandered when it becomes noted.

Solution: 1. Beheld (B-held). 2. Seaboard (C-bored). 3. Expensive (X-pensive). 4. Defamed (D-famed).

Here's Alice in Puzzleland

HERE'S Alice giving evidence
In a case of stolen tarts.

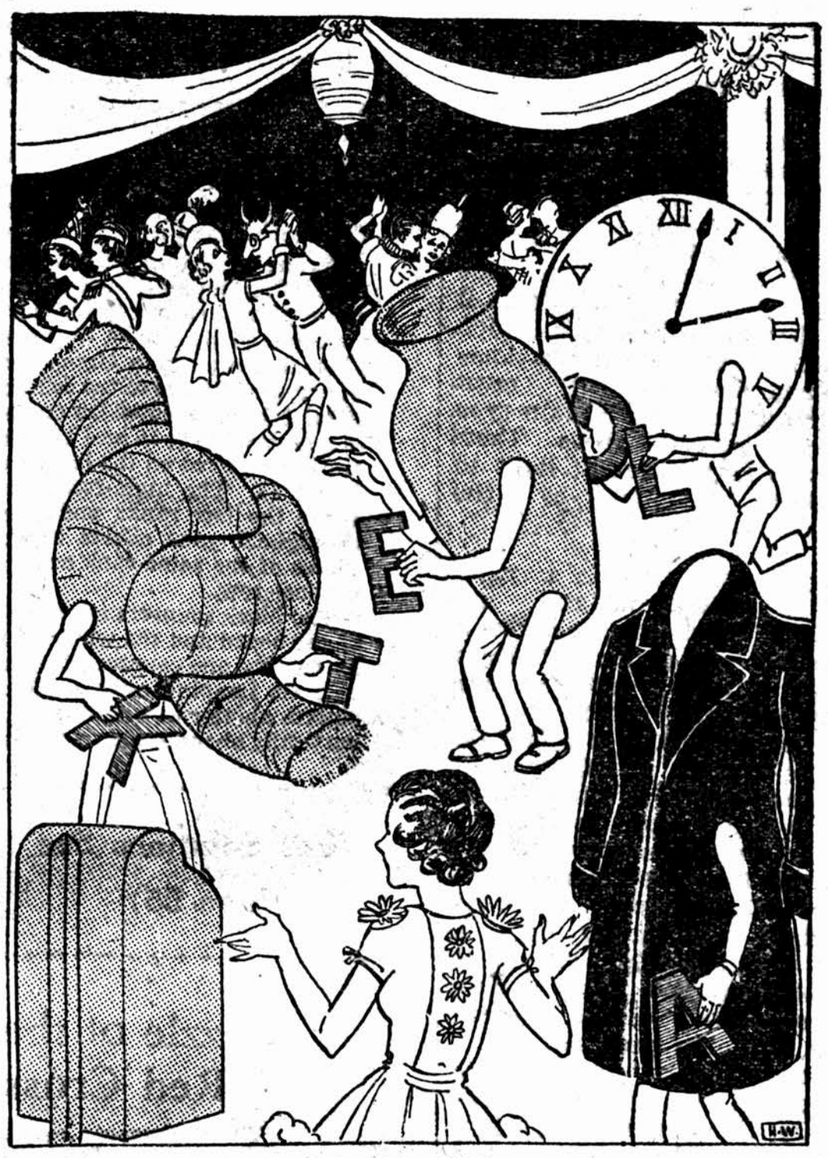
The person whom they did accuse
Was the Haughty Knave of Hearts.

Now, the puzzle for you is to find
The three hidden faces—well, such as
The Cheshire Cat, gentle and kind,
The Mad Hatter and also the Duchess.

Those three are hiding somewhere in the above puzzle picture. If you search very carefully you may be able to find all three of them.

(For Solutions See Page 55)

Puzzle of the Costume Ball



NO, kind folks, you are not having a nightmare. Those monstrosities in the foreground of this drawing are merely some of the bizarre costumes that appeared at the Letter Carriers' ball. These costumes completely cover the heads of the wearers who are engaged in a game of "Mail the Letter." Though unable to see where they are going, the players are required to make their way through the throng of dancers on the polished floor to a mail box in one corner of the hall. The first one to mail his letters wins the prize in this exciting variation of "Blind Man's Buff."

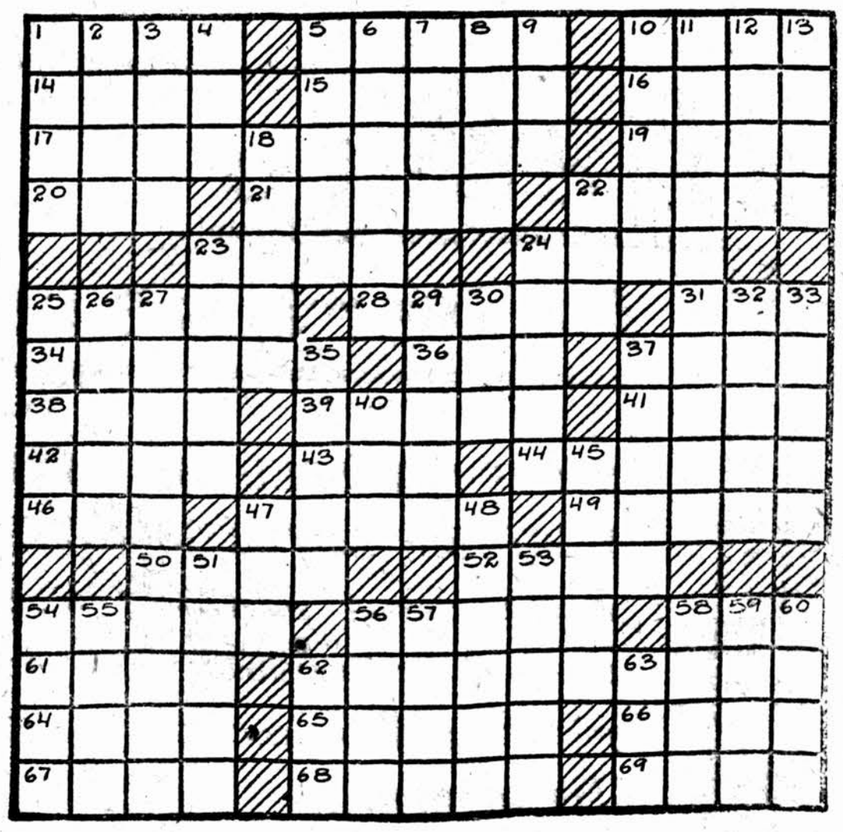
We, too, can join in the fun, for the players have unconsciously created a puzzle. Guess the names of the objects the merrymakers are representing. Drop out the letters in their hands and combine the remaining word parts to form the name of a province in Canada.

Cross-Quiz Puzzle

With Questions to Answer

HORIZONTAL

1—Tranquil
5—What is the first name of the motion picture star who recently played as Marie Antoinette?
10—Market
14—On the sheltered side
15—What Homeric epic deals with the siege of Troy?
16—Medley
17—What kingdom voted to become part of Serbia in 1918?
19—Musical instrument
20—Fondle
21—Rent
22—Disturbs
23—Fiber from the linden
24—Wharf
25—What is the capital of Morocco?
28—Who composed "Pomp and Circumstance"?
31—Insane
34—Sun-dried bricks
36—Sense organ
37—Priestly caste of ancient Persia
38—Carry
39—Adelina was the first name of what great operatic soprano?
41—Ireland
42—Divisions of learning
43—Insect
44—Feminine name
46—Hawaiian wreath
47—Crude
49—Guide
50—What is the third city in importance in Ireland?
52—Exclamation of despair
54—Skeptical
56—Fast runner
58—Mineral spring
61—Misfortunes
62—Negative altitude
64—What ancient Greek athlete was six times winner of the prize in the Olympic games?
65—Turkish commander
66—Bearing round the shield
67—Ache
68—Vertebrates
69—Vegetable
54—Flabby
55—Pen-name of Charles Lamb
56—Ancient people in Gaul
57—Imitator
58—Former title of respect
59—Slender piece of wood
60—Dill
62—Small quantity
63—Weep convulsively



VERTICAL

1—Who originated the idea of the "All American" football team?
2—Fragrant resin
3—Gave temporarily
4—Encountered
5—Baseball teams
6—Salt of oleic acid
7—Equips
8—Female horse
9—Fuss
10—Who wrote "The Last Rose of Summer"?
11—What Confederate ram which inflicted great injury to Union shipping was destroyed by Lieut. Cushing?
12—Tumult
13—Digits
18—Overjoyed
22—Evergreen tree
23—Young children
24—Where is the Sorbonne?
25—Amount at which a person is rated
26—Worship
27—What Italian artist painted the famous "Birth of Venus"?
29—People akin to the Lithuanians
30—Passage from a shore inland
32—Nimble
33—Oriental coin
35—Feeble germ
37—Athletic exhibitions
40—Literary collection
45—Russian rulers
47—Weep
48—Holy
50—What you... actor recently staged and acted ... Five Kings"? — Welles?
53—Looks askance

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OLD WOMAN'S CURSE

(Continued From Page 8)

service. he considered it was his duty to acquiesce.

He deplored the sensational way in which the ceremony had been reported and emphasised that it was a serious devotional gathering attended by villagers who gained their livelihood from the land and who, in consequence, were very much in earnest about what they were doing.

When I asked the Rev. E. S. Thomas if he believed in the curse he replied. "I don't think it is a matter for belief or unbelief, for anyone who understands anything about the country must make allowances for a certain type of outlook which views these things in a very different light to the attitude adopted by the townsman.

"To be present at such a ceremony is to understand and appreciate it. After all, the people for whom it was performed live a great deal nearer to nature than do many of their critics.

"However, I think it is a mistake to analyse ancient beliefs such as this because people in the country move and think more by instinct than logic, and it is very difficult to arrive at the cold facts of such an issue. I believe you can no more get to the bottom of a mystery like this by argument and logic than you can understand the mystery of the Sacrament by a similar process.

"Phenomena like these are mysteries and can only be apprehended by the power of spiritual discernment. To attempt to thrash out by debate these ancient accretions which have become embodied in the Church is an attempt to argue the impossible".

There the matter rests. A determined effort is being made to live down the belief that the fields of Sturston will no more provide crops. Practical steps have been taken, and the good offices of the Church have been employed.

Whether Miss Reeve will succeed in her valiant effort to turn this doomed land into productivity, only time will tell.

But now the villagers have hope. At all events, they see wheat growing where none has grown before. Who knows what the harvest will be?

Lord Elton's Forecast

The Sturston curse was referred to by Lord Elton in a broadcast talk on May 17th. He said: "In a village down in Norfolk this week, men and women were kneeling in the fields, at a special service, to pray for the lifting of an ancient curse. The land down there has been barren for years, and many of the folks in these parts believe that all the trouble is due to a curse put on the old manor house, which is now in ruins, and on the old church, which is now in ruins too.

"Speaking for myself, I shouldn't rule out the possibility of a curse blighting crops, or one thing, beliefs of that sort have been held in the countryside for centuries, and I think men and women who live close to the soil do have their own wisdom, which is often deeper than that of the scientists; and also I don't think there is and doubt that unseen influences at any rate do cling to certain places.

"I've relatives myself who instantly know when they go into an empty house—I suppose it's by the feel of it—whether it is a happy or unhappy place, and in an unhappy house they are instantly oppressed by a load of invisible misery or gloom or even horror. And if human beings can be blighted like that, by lingering influences, I suppose it is possible, at any rate, that crops might be blighted too."

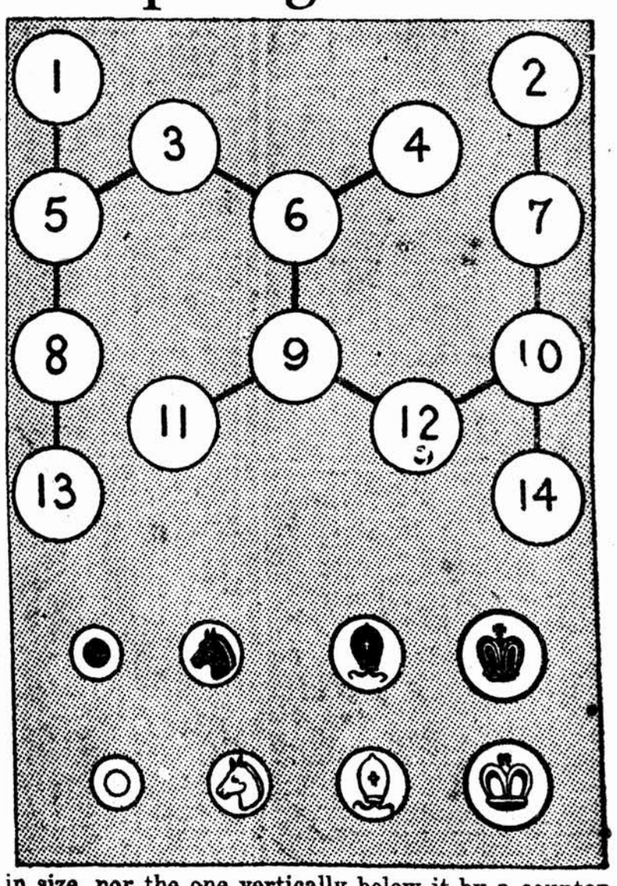
Unmixing the Mixed-Up Legislators

IN a certain European capital, it was discovered at the opening of Parliament that some of the conservative members had been seated on the left and some of the liberals on the right. This caused a near riot, because the conservative statesmen knew that they would be politically doomed, if their constituents saw them in the left wing, while the liberals were equally averse to being classified with the rightists.

As Parliament was already in session, the delegates had to shift positions by sliding along the empty seats. To further complicate matters, the out-of-place representatives were of different rank, and not one of them would consider even temporarily occupying a seat behind a man of lower social standing. This serious problem amused an American reporter covering the meeting, and he promptly made a puzzle about it.

As the average American is not familiar with foreign titles, the reporter borrowed his ranks from the chess game. In the lower part of the drawing are represented the ranks of pawn, knight, bishop and king, indicated by a circle, horse, miter and crown. The larger the size of the counter the higher the rank. Place the black counters on the right hand side, on the numbers 2, 7, 10 and 14, while the white counters are to be placed on the left side on the numbers 1, 5, 8 and 13. The high ranks must always be placed above the low ranks and this order must be kept throughout your efforts to exchange the two sets. Pieces of the same rank are not allowed in the same vertical row.

The black counters are to be moved to the left side of the board and the white counters to the right side by moving one counter at a time as far as you wish without jumping over another counter. When you shift a counter to a new circle, be sure that the circle vertically above it is not occupied by a counter smaller



in size, nor the one vertically below it by a counter larger in size. Can you exchange the counters observing these rules of precedency?

(For Solutions See Page 55)

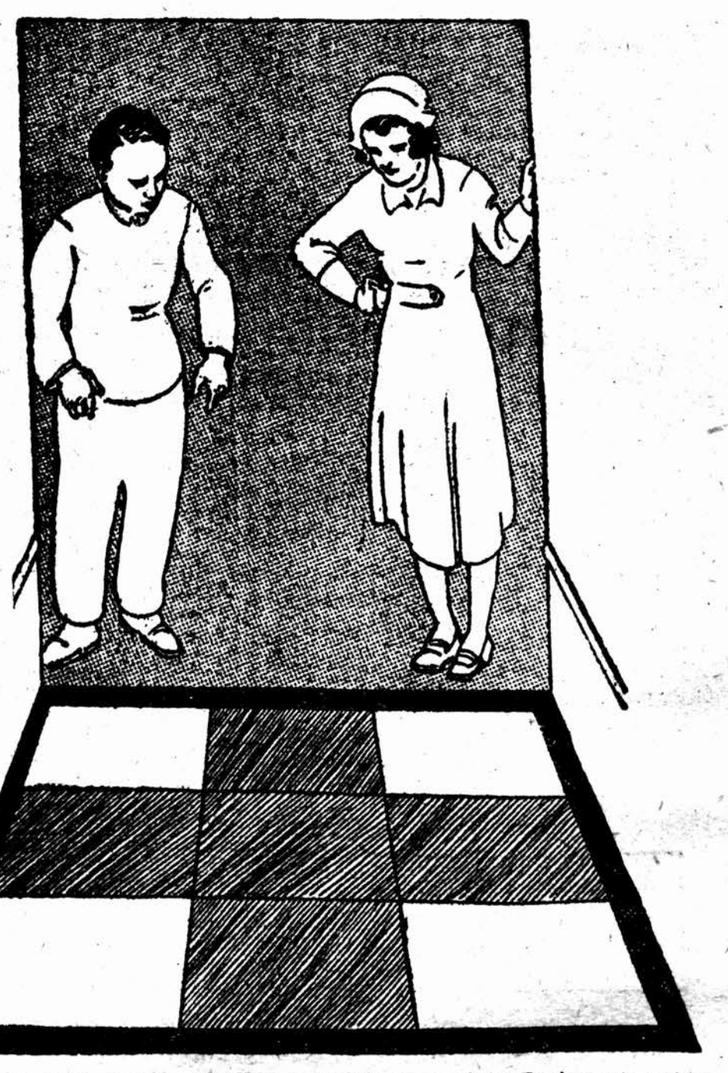
Puzzle of the Red Cross Tiles

THE Newvale hospital, being a charitable institution, had no funds of its own to repair the vestibule floor, but public spirited citizens volunteered help and material. The bathroom of Dr. Lancet's home had a square floor composed of blue tiles. The doctor insisted that he preferred a wooden floor, and gladly donated the tiles to the hospital. His next-door neighbor, Mr. Seeside, did likewise. Mr. Seeside's bathroom floor was square like the doctor's, but slightly larger, having two more tiles on each side. Besides, the tiles were white.

The tiles donated by the physician and his neighbor were square in form and of the same size. They sold for 15 cents each at the contractors' supply store. One of the hospital board went to this store and ordered a quantity of such tiles. The only tiles carried in stock at that time were red. When all the tiles were assembled at the hospital, it was found that there were just enough to completely cover the square floor of the vestibule. Moreover, the tiles could be arranged so that the red tiles formed a Greek cross on a white background, surrounded by a blue border, one tile wide.

When the bill arrived for the red tiles, it was found that there was no money to pay for them. The supply store man suggested that by removing the blue tiles and the central square of the Greek cross they could save $13.35. He would willingly buy back the central square of red tiles and he was sure the dealer who sold the blue tiles would do so also. On learning that the blue and white tiles had been donated, the supply man tore up the bill, declaring that he was donating the red tiles.

What was the value of the tiles in the entire vestibule?



"I could make more money working in the Mammoth building, but I guess the stage is in my blood.

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Medicine To-day Is Big Business

table for this country. But he says nothing of the relation of preventive medicine to compulsory insurance. We must all have the right to periodic examinations whether we are actually sick or not. No medico who has written in favour of insurance, compulsory or voluntary, has explained how preventive medicine fits into any insurance scheme.

Not the least important of the reforms that Dr. Bernheim proposes affects the American Medical Association. That organization annually elects for one year a worthy but usually obscure practitioner who is a mere figurehead. The actual conduct of the association is left to a permanent secretary, with the editor of the Journal exercising, in the minds of many physicians, far more influence than he ought to. Dr. Bernheim wants a paid president to serve more than one year and an administration more like that of a great corporation. In his opinion the association is conducted by the bosses of a well-oiled political machine.

"American Medicine Mobilizes" is a book of another stripe. Its

(Continued From Page 6)

author, Mr. James Rorty, was called by Dr. Morris Fishbein, editor of the Journal of the American Medical Association, "an unsuccessful bloodhound sniffing here and there for checks and subsidies." Mr. Rorty proves to be a much more efficient sniffer than this description leaves us to infer. He is a crusader, a St. George in shining armor, spearing the dragon of organized medicine otherwise known as the American Medical Association.

For a crusader burning with righteous zeal Mr. Rorty is more temperate than his articles in the Nation and other periodicals lead one to expect. He begins calmly and objectively enough with an admirable review of the sad state of the nation's health, the results of the national health survey, a statement of the Government's health program, the opposition of the American Medical Association, and the history of medical economics, but warms to his task when he flays the American Medical Association. Though the sins of that body are now well known, no more effective indictment of its Bourbonism has appeared than Mr. Rorty's.

It is not pleasant reading—this indictment. Mr. Rorty has taken the care to let the heads of the association as well as the various county medical societies damn themselves out of their own mouths. His chief target is glib Dr. Morris Fishbein who rightly or wrongly, is held responsible for the moral decline of the American Medical Association

Dr. Fishbein became editor of its Journal, which he made the outstanding medical periodical in the world. the asssociation was a purely professional organization, which did little more than hold harmless annual conventions. In twenty years he converted it into a powerful and militant trade union, taught it to regard sickness as a vested interest, promoted its business so effectively that the journal earns more than a million and a half gross annually. Indeed the Journal is one of the very few periodicals that made big money during the depression. The manner in which Dr. Fishbein and the entrenched officers rose to power is handled effectively by Mr. Rorty. Indeed Dr. Fishbein, himself a crusader, ought to admire it.

As may be expected from a skillful pamphleteer, Mr. Rorty lunges fiercely at the association for its sins, scores the bureaucracy by which it is controlled and bids it confine itself to purely medical matters. Rather too grudgingly he admits that it has done good in raising the standards of medical practice and education, but questions its integrity in passing on the purity of foods and drugs. For the association it must be said that it undertook tasks which had been sadly neglected by the Government and which had to be perfomed if American medicine was to progress. But granting that the voluntary supervision of foods drugs, therapeutic appliances and other merical aids was once necessary, there is little doubt that the time has come for the government to assume responsibilities which should not be extrusted to any private body.

STAMP COLLECTORS' CORNER

(Continued From Page 42)

the principality of Monaco. The stamp is printed in green.

* * * *

Forthcoming Issues

The International Railway Congress being held in Brussels in July, will be honoured on a five value issue of railway express adhesives to be released by Belgium.

A box of cigars will furnish the design on one of the stamps soon to be released by Cuba extolling the tobacco industry of the island.

The seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Red Cross, already commemorated on several stamp issues, will be honoured on a Swiss set scheduled for release in August.

Barbadoes will mark the tercentenary of the first General Assembly with a commemorative set of five values due for early release. Designs will include portraits of King George VI and King Charles I.

* * * *

Tripoli Fair

The great agricultural fair in Tripoli, first held in 1927 and annually thereafter, is this year marking its thirteenth meeting. Each year the event has been heralded by a special stamp set featuring designs especially planned to acquaint the world with the advantages of the African colony.

The current series is inscribed "XIII Fiera Campionaria Tripoli" (Thirteenth Agricultural Fair, Tripoli) and consists of eight stamps, issued by Libia. For postage use there are five denominations in two designs. A view of the fair appears on the 5 centesimi olive, 50c red-violet and 1.25 lire gray-blue stamps. On the 20c brown and 75c scarlet appears a closer view of the buildings.

For air-mail use there are a 25c green and IL violet adhesives picturing a man and camel on the plain, and a 50c olive stamp showing the main entrance to the fair, with a plane overhead.

Stamp Teasers

1. Where is Lake Butrinto and what stamp carries a view of it?
2. What stamp bears the inscription (in translation) "—is the country of tourists"?
3. On what stamp do we see a messenger being carried by a huge bird?
4. President Pierola governed what country, on whose postage is he portrayed?
5. "5 years in 4" is the theme expressed on what bit of postage paper?

Answers To Last Week's Quiz

1. St. Gisela, wife of St. Stephen, the patron saint of Hungary, appears on a Hungarian stamp of 1930.
2. The Persian issue of 1915 consists of beautifully decorated stamps, bordered in silver for the lower values and gold for the high denominations.
3. The Battle of Montijo occurred during Portugal's fight for independence and is commemorated on 1927 postage paper.
4. In 1930 an international exposition was held in Seville, Spain, for which a commemorative stamp issue appeared picturing many of the foreign pavilions.
5. Tripolitania in 1930 issued a stamp which pictures an Arab horseman pointing to a plane.

(Released by The Bell Syndicate, Inc.)

"Mummy," came the voice of a little girl.

"Yes, dear?"

"Yes know that vase you said had been handed down from generation to generation?"

"Yes?"

"Well, this generation has dropped it!"

THE
BOMBAY SENTINEL
A Daily Newspaper Published Every Evening
SINGLE COPY: ONE ANNA

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Need not worry. AMICO TILA will solve these problems satisfactorily at once. Several powerful and very efficacious medicinal substances have been used in its composition and it is non-injurious to the skin as well as to the system. It revives, strengthens and stimulates the dead centres of the organ and induces a virile manhood and marital bliss to the user.
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CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

(Continued From Page 45)

FILL IN AND SEND IT NOW. DO NOT WAIT FOR YOUR BIRTHDAY MONTH.

Birthday Registration:
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"
Children's Own Corner.

NAME (Master or Miss) .....

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ADDRESS.....

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AGE LAST BIRTHDAY.....

.....

DATE OF BIRTHDAY.....

.....

Fill in and send to:—
DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY.

and exposed to the air the iron in the sulphate combines with oxygen in the air and produces a black compound. That is why our bluish ink turns black after a day or two.

A Real Good Fun

By Uma Shanker P. Sarma

VINU: Hallo, Ramesh! what have you been doing, Just see here. I will show you a little magic.

Ramesh: What's that?

Vinu: You know three are 26 letters in English alphabet. Well think of one in your mind, and I will tell you what it is.

Ramesh: Yes, I have done so. Now let me see your magic.

Vinu: I will just show you. But you will please let me know in which of the following lines the letter you have thought of is written. You should only tell me the numbers of such lines.

1	2	3	4	5
A	B	D	H	P
C	C	E	I	Q
E	F	F	J	R
G	G	G	K	S
I	J	L	L	T
K	K	M	M	U
M	N	N	N	V
O	O	O	O	W
Q	R	T	X	X
S	S	U	Y	Y
U	V	V	Z	Z
W	W	W	—	—
Y	Z	—	—	—

Ramesh: My letter is in the first and fourth lines.

Vinu: Then your letter must be "I"

Ramesh: That is so. How did you know it?

Vinu: I will teach you the magic. First of all we have to fix up for each of the lines, 1 to 5, the numbers 1,2,4,8 and 16 respectively. Now, when you have been told the lines in which the letter is there, you have to add the numbers fixed up for them. Then, you will get the number of alphabet. As for example, figures of the first and fourth lines are 1 and 8. Then total would be 9. "I" is the ninth letter of the alphabet. Similarly if you take "M", the same is written in the first, third and fourth lines. So by adding 1,4 and 8 you get 13. "M" is the 13th letter of the alphabet you may try any letter now, and the result would be easy to find.

Ramesh: Oh. I see. It is really a good fun!

Coloured Chalks

By Rama Krishna

WITH coloured chalks I would paint a cloud on the paper. I would shape it like a parrot and paint the beak blood-red and its body a silver-green. I would paint the sea and the horizon.

I would paint the trees and the green and light yellow leaves, while they dream and nod in the moonlit night. I would paint a bud pink as a baby's toes.

With black chalk I would paint the machine blacker than night. And with white chalk I would paint the pale dead workers.

The Problems Of Relationship

By Jacob Issacs

1. A and B were walking down the road. B was the son of A. Yet A was not the father of B. Why?

Answer: A was the mother of B.

2. I have neither brothers nor sisters. Yet the father of that of that man is my father's son. What relation is he to me?

Answer: That man is my son, I am his father.

3. (1) What kin is a child to its father
Who is not its father's son?
Guess that, and when you have finished.
Right here is another one—

(2) If your uncle has a brother
Who is not your uncle, too.
What relation is that brother
To your brother and to you?

Answer: (1) Daughter.
(2) Father.

4. A man was walking with his sister. The man pointed across the road to a boy and said, "That boy is my nephew." His sister replied, "He is not my nephew". How was this?

Answer: The boy was the son of the man's sister.

5. A lady and a man were together. The lady was asked who that man was? She replied, "That man's mother is my mother's only child." What is the relationship between the lady and the man?

Answer: The man is the son of the lady.

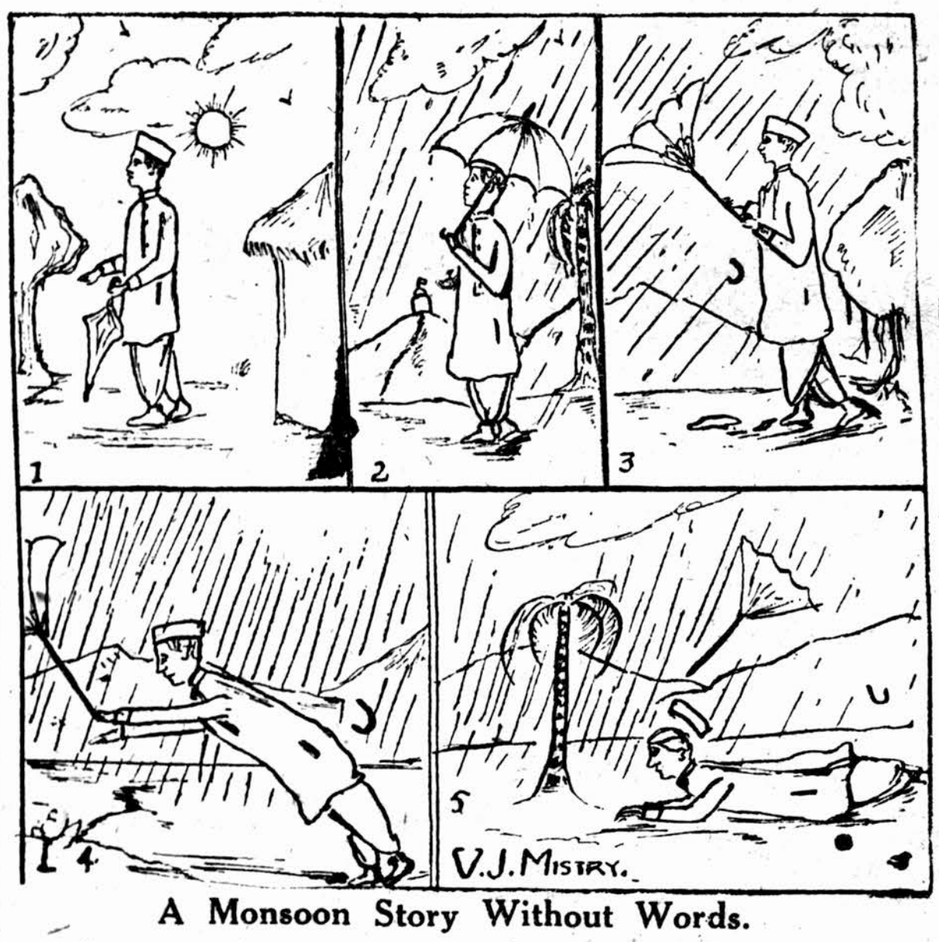
6. There were three fathers and each had two sons. All went to a concert, where they had reserved only seven seats. All the other seats were occupied, yet each member of the party obtained a seat. How was this?

Answer: The three men were a father and two sons, and each of the the sons had two sons, making seven in all.

7. When you ask anyone this question, tell him that he must answer in five seconds—

"If a man had nine sons, and each son has a sister, how many children are there in the family?" The persons you ask are sure to say "eighteen."

Answer: But ten is the correct answer.



A Monsoon Story Without Words.

Daharki and Ubavaro (Sind villages) Balkan-jiBari Children's Conference held recently.

Dear Dada,

Please send me full particulars and enrolment forms of the A.-I. Children's Association for the postage of which I enclose herewith nine pies stamps.

My age is.....years.

Name (Master or Miss)....

.....

Full Address.....

.....

.....

Please write in block letters and post it to:—
DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY.

Treasure Hunt

Give guests a list of articles they must bring to the party. One who gets there first with the list complete (or nearly so) wins prize. You can think out your own lists, but here are some ideas:

A needle without an eye'
(Gramophone needle).
A pin with two points:
(Clothes pin.)
A Bulb that never flowers:
(An electric bulb).

And so on, according to your powers of invention. Wait until all are assembled, then cross-examine them on what they have brought and why. Answers and reasons provide half the amusement.

The Truth

TEACHER: "So you are the boy who wrote on the board, 'Teacher is a fool'?"

Pupil: "Yes, sir."

Teacher: "Well, at least I am glad you have told the truth."

* * * *

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, can become Companions, and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as Associates or as Patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour, creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee, which is to be given only once for ever.

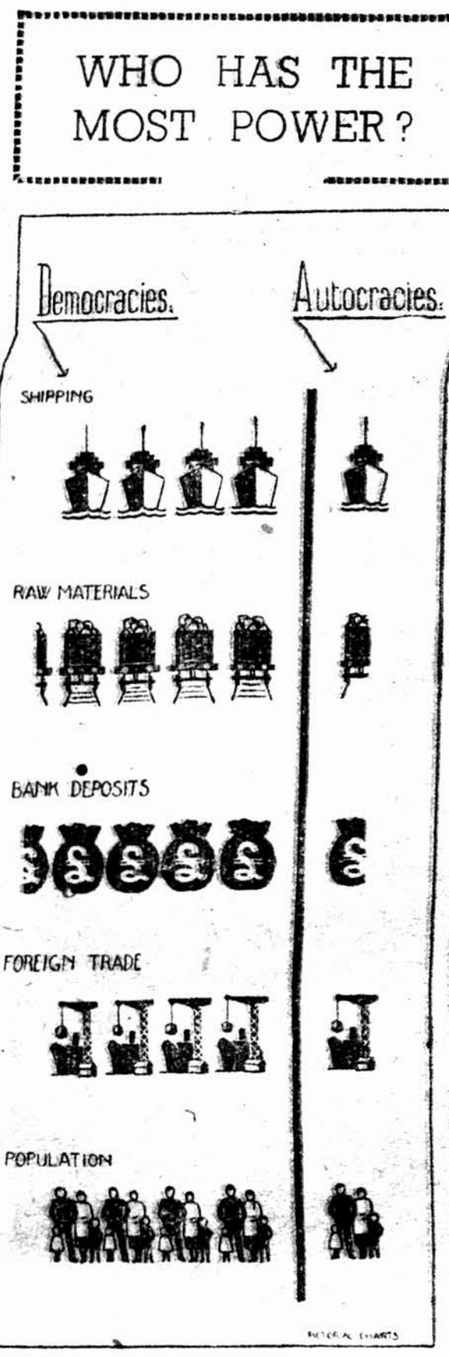
If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—
DADA—"Gulistan."
Khar—BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes from
your loving,
Dada

Children (on the left) examining the working of a Meccano set which was explained by a demonstration of the apparatus by Mr. Haribhai Joshi (In centre of the group on the right) to Khar Balkan-ji-Bari boys and girls on Sunday, June 18.



Boycotting The Aggressor

By George Riddle

Chairman of British Co-operative Wholesale Society's Finance Committee and member of the Co-operative Party Executive, develops here the theme of his recent speeches which have attracted wide attention.

Every democratic nation in Europe to-day lives in fear of another war. And across the whole world this fear strikes at the well-being of every nation which believes in ordered progress and the rule of law.

It matters not whether the nation lies in the path of German, Italian, or Japanese expansion. Another spark may well set the whole world aflame.

The democratic, peace-loving nations are not so helpless that they cannot check the onward march of the aggressors. In 1919 they forged an instrument—the League of Nations—which could have held any aggressor and brought him to his senses. But Britain and France were afraid to take risks for peace. They made the League impotent and destroyed the only real defence of peace—collective security.

Yet even at this late hour it is not too late to ensure that further aggression will not be tolerated, that the rights of small nations will be protected, and the world freed from the haunting fear of war.

* * * *

Peace, and an honourable peace can be preserved if the four most powerful nations in the world—America, Russia, France and Britain—will speak with one voice now, expressing their determination to act together in defence of any country that needs aid against threats and terrorism.

Such a declaration must not be delayed. The tragedy of 1914 must not be repeated.

Sir Norman Angell and others who have studied the causes of the last war have given convincing proof that it might have been averted if Great Britain had declared earlier her intention to go to war if Belgium were invaded.

Therefore, these four key nations must speak now with firmness, with sincerity, with language that commands confidence, if the world is to be saved from the unspeakable horrors of another world war.

In place of the fear that now grips the civilised world we must implant faith and courage. America, Russia, France and Britain must prove that they mean to safeguard the liberties and the freedom of the civilised world.

* * * *

Armaments are being hurriedly piled up, but no declaration has been made as to their potential use. As democrats, we would prefer to gain our aim without recourse to war. The tradition of democracy in Britain, fostered by the Cooperative, Trade Union and Labour Movements, has taught us to prefer arbitration to armaments conciliation to conflict.

If conciliation is not accepted by the Powers with real or fancied grievances as the way out of political and economic difficulties then we must use the economic power of the democracies to stop aggression before we think of resorting to guns, bombs and gas.

America, Russia, France, and Britain, with their dependencies, and supported by other democracies, are strong enough to enforce their word by isolating any aggressor from the comity of nations and the trade services of the world.

By refusing to carry goods in the ships of the democracies and by refusing the use of their ports, the trade of an aggressor could be strangled. As Clarence K. Streit has shown in his "Union Now," the shipping services of the democracies are overwhelmingly stronger than those of Fascist nations. The democracies control 25,312 ships, the Fascist States 5,678.

A further stranglehold can be placed on the aggressor by withholding supplies of raw materials. While the democracies control overwhelmingly the world's most essential raw materials—minerals, fuels, textiles, chemicals, foodstuffs—Germany, Italy and Japan control between them less than 1 per cent of the world's oil and cotton, only 2 per cent. of its tin and wool, 4 per cent. of its gold, and 8 per cent of its iron ore and copper.

Again, it is the democracies who control the world's finances. Bank deposits within the democracies amount to about £2,000,000,000, within the Fascist States to about £3,000,000,000. Neither Germany, Italy, nor Japan could contemplate a major war if they knew they could not obtain credit facilities and materials from abroad.

* * * *

To preserve peace we need not merely make threats of what would happen if war was declared. We can strike now to show the aggressors that we will not tolerate their methods. We should refuse to trade with them.

The democracies, with their total annual foreign trade of £3,393000,000 can do without the trade of Germany, Italy and Japan whose combined imports and exports amount to £925,000,000.

This step—severance of trade relations—would bring a change in attitude now, for the totalitarian States cannot prepare for war, let alone wage war, without imports from the democracies.

If war must be contemplated, the combined strength of the democratic Powers is so overwhelming as to make any aggressor think twice before embarking on further campaigns.

Against the combined population of 264,900,009 of Germany, Italy, and Japan, the democracies with their empires muster 1,088,000,000.

Here is the strength of peace. It lies in the overwhelming power in the trade, the finance, the raw materials, and the manpower of the democracies.

The democracies must accept their supreme responsibility—collectively to organise now their power against aggression. If they will do this, peace and our democratic liberties will not perish.

The mentally sketchy girl-friend says it's too bad the people in the next apartment can see into hers, but if she pulls the shades down she can't see into theirs.

DEFENCE OF ASTROLOGY

(Continued From Page 4)

replaced by the new disease Meningitis and so on.

(4) Slavery has been abolished But the same combinations for slavery now indicate another form of slavery, for are there not industrial slaves now? Different forms of slavery will always continue in different countries.

(5) Mr. Gokhale says that all is human effort and nothing else. This point does not require much to refute. It is recognised by all who make a study of human life and success that effort alone can take us nowhere. For success, there must be chance, and chance does not come to all. With effort not everyone of us can become a Hitler or a Ford.

Thus, it will be seen that all of Mr. Gokhale's objections to Astrology are built upon a one-sided view and his conclusions are arbitrarily arrived at, with neither a verification or reason to support. These are the doubts of one who has gone only a part of the way and stopped there, without proceeding further.

Is Astrology A Science

Mr. Gokhale unnecessarily troubles himself with the definition of science and its application to Astrology. We are not concerned with the question whether Astrology is a science or an art or anything else, but only with the question whether it is true: and it has been invariably found to be true, according to the tests and verifications I have suggested.

Then if some predictions go wrong, it is not the mistake of Astrology but only that of the Astrologer, it is due to our own lack of knowledge. Hence the supreme need is to make researches, effect the necessary calendar and other reforms, and eliminate charlatanism. Whether Astrology is a science or not, it is a superscience, for what is it not if it be only true?

CO-EDUCATION URGED BY LORD HORDER

Benefits of co-education were urged by Lord Horder, the famous physician, when addressing the parents day gathering at Bedales School, Petersfield. Bedales is co-educational says the "News Chronicle"

"I see in my consulting room the effects of co-education as well as the effects of the lack of it." Lord Horder remarked.

"I think co-education is the natural thing, just as I think the separate education of the sexes is the artificial thing

"There must be, least for the only child, great advantages in co-education For the children of those families where the sex is the same advantage of co-education is also pretty obvious.

HIS IDEAL SCHOOL

"I have met in after-life those who have received the benefits of co-education I do not find that the boys are effeminate or that the girls are unfeminine Nor do I find that both boys and girls have become unsexed"

Describing his ideal school—one to which he would choose to send a child of his own—Lord Horder said he would want to be satisfied that the child would be given the essential foundation of self-discipline and would acquire good manners cleanliness and punctuality adding:

"I would not bother so much about academic training but I should bother about health, about food, and I should bother more and more about rest, both of the body and of the mind."

EVE HARD TO FIND: ADAM IS EASY

Organisers of Teddington's annual hospital fete are searching for "The Perfect Woman" to represent Eve in the procession through the streets.

This is their idea of perfect womanhood:

Height	5ft. 4in.
Weight	120 lb.
Bust	34in.
Waist	24in.
Hips	34in.
Neck	12½in.
Thigh	20in.
Calf	13in.
Ankle	6½in
Upper arm	10in.
Forearm	9in.
Wrist	6 in

Eve will wear tights, or an abbreviated costume. She will have Adam as her companion and in finding his the organisers expect no difficulty.

Last year the procession featured Lady Godiva, who figured in a scene when she was nearly pulled from her horse.

LETCHWORTH STILL DRY

By a majority of 445—1,880 votes to 1,435—Letchworth electors again defeated a proposal to allow licensed houses in the town. In 1924 the objectors had a majority of 65.

Kamaladevi's Voyage To The West

I LIVED THROUGH THE AGONY OF ABYSSINIA AGAIN, SAYS SHE, AFTER WITNESSING SCENES AT THE ITALIAN PORT OF MASSAWA IN THE RED SEA

(Shrimati Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, who left Bombay two weeks ago for Europe en route to the United States, sends the following impressions of her voyage through the Red Sea).

The voyage up to Aden is always dull, so one settles down to a dreary routine without expectations of anything unusual. But something unusual did occur this time that knocked us out of our lazy indifference: the heat with a capital. It was unnatural cruel and devastating and seemed to lick us like a wild beast with hot tongues of flame. It was impossible to even feel human. One felt savage. It was like an undeserved punishment that we fiercely resented. We grew sullen and chary of each other as the human kindliness began slowly to dry up within us.

We hailed Aden as Noah must have the white dove. It was like a sign from the gods. The touch of the hard, steady earth restored our lost confidence. We grew human again. The curse seemed to pass. Oh blessed land! it was good to be on it again. Aden is the motorist's paradise, with petrol 10 as. a gallon. We got cheated by the Taximan, the shopkeeper, even by the man selling stamps at the counter. We went to exhilarate our rising spirits with lemonade for we had long long touch with sweet cold drinks. (the Italian boats evidently observe a kind of prohibition against sweet aerated waters). The lemonade tasted queer like citron water. The proprietor apologised. It was home-brewd out of seawater, that was what was done in Aden. A spirit of caution had by now begun to steal over us and when we converted some of our currency into the foreign we could not help showing it to the policeman on duty to make sure those greasy crumpled notes were not faked. So much for the Spiritual East.

At Massawa

Massaua is an Italian port that the Italian boats touch at. It originally belonged to Egypt but kindly Britain who has a characteristic way of being generous at other people's expense, summarily handed it over to Italy without so much as "If you please" to the Egyptians, by way of wooing the insatiable Mussolini and soothing his land-hunger. It formed an important base during the Abyssinian war and now looks like a war garrison. We saw five huge battleships in the harbour with troops. They are permanently maintained there. The place is strewn with tanks, guns and all sorts of war material.

There had been considerable excitement on board hours before the boat came into the harbour. It was hard to get the staff to attend to their daily duties. As the port was sighted the ship waxed hilarious. The Italian is very proud of his new Eastern Empire. He seems to take a sort of a childish delight in the possession of his new toy, though reports say it has turned out a wild goose chase, and that the much coveted minerals of Abyssinia have proved a mirage. Italy has paid heavily for this folly. There seems to be a shortage of even the bare necessities of life in Italy such as wheat, milk butter.

An Order To Re-dress

As the boat came alongside amid the band playing, clapping and shouting, we saw only white faces on the shore, except for the port coolies who were also driven away once the gangway was fixed up. Seemed curious that the port should contain only white men. Sailors and soldiers stood around with drawn bayonets. We heard faint whispers that some big officer was coming on board. The chief steward requested that the passengers discard their oriental dishabille and appear in some civilised dress henceforth at the dinner table. We were puzzled and also annoyed. We are terribly touchy about these little things because of many deep wounds, many scathing humiliations. We were in no mood to dress for some army officers who had been raping Abyssinia.

So, very much on our dignity, and trying to uphold the prestige of the coloured people, we started arguing. To our utter amazement the steward told us that it was not so much out of respect for the officers coming on the boat that this dressing was being insisted, but in order to compel the Italian to dress at all. Where the other people appeared in shorts and shirts, the Italian would appear only in his pyjama without even his shirt. So, if he saw his fellow-companions in a six-piece dress there was some chance of his getting into at least a two-piece one. That this fear was more than justified we had ample evidence to see in the following days. The Italian government has grown very sensitive on these questions and they are trying hard to compel those serving in the colonies to develop the habit of dressing, in the English sense of the term, for they feel that they would not otherwise command the respect of the coloured man. There is a tradition that the Englishman built up his empire as much on his sword as his clothes, and that the crease in his trouser is as important for maintaining the prestige and integrity of his empire as the Royal Air Force.

A Painful Spectacle

It was obvious that Massawa was expecting somebody, but beyond hushed whispers we could elicit no definite information. Soon the troops and the sailors with drawn bayonets drew up and made a cordon. The band on the boat began to play. Then amidst booming, clapping and waving of hands there arrived four armed men on motorbikes, followed by a car with armed men and then again four motorbikes (all evidently pilots), followed by a fleet of cars. Overhead two aeroplanes kept whirring and purring. In the first car was a man in a uniform with a lady beside him, who very graciously kept waving to the people and giving the Fascist salute. They were the Viceroy and the Vicereine of Ethiopia. For centuries we have been used to this, the same empty pomp and show the same fear and distrust of the people, for the conquerors earn nothing better, the same gracious condescension, as though they were conferring a favour upon the people by the very existence. "Crowds lined the highway and lustily cheered as Their Excellencies drove up" the Italian papers must have reported the next day. It is a pity newspapers cannot tell the truth and paint these real pictures.

Once Their Excellencies came on board the passengers were suddenly given permission to go ashore, although we were at first given to understand we would not be allowed. We were excited at the idea of seeing a new port and also wipe the nasty taste out of our mouths, and it was a very nasty taste too. Few things have shaken us so much in recent times and made our gorge rise as the conquest of Abyssinia. I still remember reading of the fall of Addis Ababa and the agony the news brought. It seemed so close and personal a pain, too poignant and deep to be merely intellectual or idealogical. It was a sorrow we shared with the Abyssinians, a humiliation which scalded us along with them. It came so sharply back to us as we watched this scene, those troops, the warships, the tanks. It was as though we were seeing that butchery all over again.

A Pleasant Surprise

On the shore a pleasant surprise waited for us. We found ourselves surrounded by familiar smiling faces and our hands grasped and heartily shaken. The Indian community of the place had come to welcome us. We proceeded to their quarters. They live in the same typical Indian fashion. In fact, it might easily have been a chawl in Bombay, the same crowding in two-room flats, the same smells, the same noises, the same bustle, a dozen running to do the same job and in the end nobody doing it. They were mostly from Kathiawar. I found the women folk shut up in their homes. It seemed so incongruous that these enterprising people with so much adventure in them should wander into strange distant lands and yet never be able to break away from ugly old conventions like the purdah, they bring these poor ignorant women out, uprooting them from their narrow little courtyards, bring them into far-flung countries and cage them up. It strikes me as cruel. For the men find a new world, in which they struggle and they conquer it, make it yield to their wishes and soon make it their own. But, what have the women, except an unfamiliar world which can never become familiar to them, for they have no opportunity to go out, contact it, learn to feel this new earth, taste its new smell, breathe its new spirit? That is why they gave one the impression of being caged.

The Indian community has practically the monopoly of the cloth trade in Massawa and seem to be doing fairly well in their own way. I was told they were subjected to many new restrictions since the advent of the benevolent Il Duce. They had evidently decided to propitiate him while at the same time keeping their conscience clear, for I saw the photographs of Gandhiji and Mussolini hanging in their shops side by side "Render unto Caesar the goods that are Caesar's....."

Shrimati Kamaladevi (centre) at a reception given to her in Cairo by the ladies' committee of the Wafd. In the background is seen the statue of Zaghlul Pasha, the great Egyptian leader.

World's News From Across The Seas

betrayed him and tried to ridicule him in his own country.

Will this smiling man, who likes to spend his week-ends fishing with a rod, forgive the brutal destruction of everything he values so highly in his life?

This question is of vital importance to all the world, because the old gentleman has in his hands the power of 1,500,000 tons of warships and the resources of an empire that has not been beaten for more than 200 years.

ROME (The "Relazioni Internazionali"):—

Either France will sit down at the table of justice or justice itself will get to work through the Rome-Berlin Axis.

Do they really believe in France that the Italian people will be content with a free port on a statute? He who think so little knows Mussolini's people. For the Italians vital spaces are equivalent to expansion, and that means to live and work in territory which belongs to Italy.

M. Daladier can conclude all the systems of alliance and guarantees that he wants, the Rome-Berlin Axis will break them.

BERLIN (The "Volkischer Beobachter"):—

British politicians have always tried to convince public opinion that they consider the division of Europe in two opposite camps as undesirable. Nevertheless, British policy was now achieved just this division.

National-Socialism in Germany is superior to this idea; while the democratic States are superior in riches in professions and in material means

The thing which England is trying to put round Germany has no other object than to prevent

(Continued From Page 2)

the rise of the Reich and to re-establish in Europe that ominous balance of power on which England believes that its happiness and security at home and in the Empire depend.

* * * *

Briton's Envoy To Moscow

In "Foreign Correspondent," which appeared on Thursday, June 15, Mr. Douglas Reed tells a story of Mr. William Strang, now in Moscow, when he was there with Mr. Eden in 1935.

The whole party were invited to lunch at M. Litvinoff's country villa, near Moscow. When they sat down the guests found next to each cover a piece of butter. On every pat was inscribed: "Peace is indivisible."

M. Maisky, who was one of the party, took up his knife to butter his roll. Mr. Strang leaned across and said quietly: "Be careful how you cut that."

* * * *

When Sir Horace Wilson flew to Berlin last September to see Hitler he has an unusual reception. The Fuehrer was in one of his more intransigent moods and in the end Sir Horace had to leave without any satisfactory conclusion to his business.

At the interview Sir Horace was accompanied by Mr. Ivone Kirkpatrick, who was then First Secretary at the British Embassy in Berlin, and who attended the talks at Berchtesgaden, Godesberg and Munich.

Diplomatic circles in London are now saying that Sir Horace is one of those people who have the fortunate capacity for forgetting disagreeable episodes. For the other day Mr. Kirkpatrick, who is now working at the Foreign Office, met Sir Horace.

"We haven't met since that day in Berlin," said Mr. Kirkpatrick. "I shall never forget how rude Hitler was to you."

"Considering how overwrought he was, I thought him extraordinarily reasonable," replied Sir Horace.

* * * *

Churchill's New Book

Mr. Churchill's "Arms and the Covenant," which has had only a moderate success in England, has been published triumphantly in the United States.

When the book was sent across the American publishers, realising that their public had little use for "arms" and less liking for the "Covenant," asked Mr. Churchill to suggest another title. He cabled back: "The Locust Years."

Fortunately for Mr. Chuhchill, the telegram arrived with a misprint. Instead of "Locust" stood the word "Lotus."

The American publisher scratched his head. "Lotus," he said, "what on earth does this mean? Lotus, lotus; that implies sleep."

Then he had a brain-wave. "I've got it," he shouted: "While England Slept."

Under this apt title the book has sold remarkably well in the United States.

* * * *

Every time the police raided a San Franciso "striptease" show they found the performers wearing ballroom dresses.

Police-inspector Edward Handley thought this was too good to be true, so he sneaked in the back way one evening and found that the dresses were hitched up to the ceiling on wires. When the cashier in the box office pressed a buzzer to give warning that the police were coming, he discovered the dresses were released and fell over the girls' shoulders, like harness on a fire horse.

* * * *

King's Self-Confidence

Members of the British Royal entourage are reported to be delighted to find that the King is gradually conquering the impediment in his speech.

They attribute this to the growing self-confidence with which he is discharging his social responsibilities.

His Canadian and American tour has evoked from him new sources of strength. For in the last few weeks he has met many thousands of strangers and everyone of his days has been so full that he has had no time to feel nervous or shy.

The tremendous receptions which he and the Queen have had throughout their journey have contributed to his growing sense of confidence and self-reliance.

* * * *

French Customs officers are to be taught how to be polite to travellers at a special school set up by the Government at Montbeliard.

The newly trained officers will reserve their politeness for tourists. An official of the school said: "The slogan for our pupils is 'Stern with crooks, polite "in all circumstances" with travellers.'"

Students are to learn the tricks of the smugglers—how they hide drugs in cars, disguise gold as parts of engines, and conceal silk stockings in trains.

* * * *

LL. G's. New Role

Mr. Lloyd George is to appear shortly in a new role. He is to be a film star.

His son, Major Richard Lloyd George, recently formed a new British film company, in partnership with Herr Rudolf Jess, a German film and literary has lived in Britain for some time.

Major Lloyd George starts production of his first film at Wembley very soon. It will be followed by a film of his father, in which Mr. Lloyd George will appear in his favourite role of agricultural expert.

It will be of an instructional nature, and will show Mr. Lloyd George on his own farm, expounding his agricultural theories and experiments.

Major Lloyd George, a man of athletic build and a somewhat stern expression was himself a farmer for some time. He started his career as an engineer, and during the war constructed defence works with the Royal Engineers. He is now chairman of a company who are building concrete houses in Scotland and the Midlands.

"I did the eighteenth in twelve this morning, and I'd have done it again this afternoon if I hadn't fluffed my drive."

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SOLUTIONS OF THIS WEEK'S PUZZLES

THE FIVE-MINUTE POSER: Elementary algebra will solve this problem. Call the age of the girl five years ago, X. Then the brother's age at that time would be 4X. Three years ago, the brother's age was 4X plus 2, or twice X plus 2. Twice X plus 2 is 2X plus 4. If 4X plus 2 is the same as 2X plus 4, it stands to reason that 2X is equal to 2, and X is 1. If the girl was 1 year old five years ago, she is six years old at present.

Bee Cell Poser: 1. Repair. 2. Anchor. 3. Hurdle. 4. Ordeal. 5. Leader. 6. Danger. 7. Critic. 8. Trowel. 9. Welter. 10. Robust. 11. Brewer. 12. Wrench. 13. Cinder. 14. Legion. 15. Grease. 16. Casual. 17. Square. 18. Coyish.

Costume Ball Puzzle: The name of the province is NOVA SCOTIA. The objects are: Knot, Vase, Coat and Dial.

The Checker Problem: White pushes out 27 to 23 and black jumps 20 to 27. Now white has only three checkers left against black's five, but white plays 11 to 15 and black has to follow with 10 to 26. Then white brings the game to an end very abruptly 32 to 14.

C	A	L	M		N	O	R	M	A		M	A	R	T
A	L	E	E		I	L	I	A	D		O	L	I	O
M	O	N	T	E	N	E	G	R	O		O	B	O	E
P	E	T		L	E	A	S	E		F	R	E	T	S
			B	A	S	T			P	I	E	R		
R	A	B	A	T		E	L	G	A	R		M	A	D
A	D	O	B	E	S		E	A	R		M	A	G	I
T	O	T	E		P	A	T	T	I		E	R	I	N
A	R	T	S		A	N	T		S	T	E	L	L	A
L	E	I		C	R	A	S	S		S	T	E	E	R
		C	O	R	K			A	L	A	S			
L	E	E	R	Y		R	A	C	E	R		S	P	A
I	L	L	S		D	E	P	R	E	S	S	I	O	N
M	I	L	O		A	M	E	E	R		O	R	L	E
P	A	I	N		B	I	R	D	S		B	E	E	T

Cross-Word Puzzle Solution.

Unmixing the Legislators: In the following solution in 34 moves, the letters indicate the piece moved and the numbers the circle moved to. Thus, WKn5 means move the white knight to circle 5; BK14, move black king to circle 14.

WB11, WK4, WB1, WKn12, WP11, WKn5, BKn3, BP6, WP14, WP11, BKn10, WKn12, BP13, WKn11, BKn8, WB9, WK1, WB5, BB8, BK4, BB7, WKn10, WB11, WK9, BK1, WK4, WB5, WKn11, BB3, WK2, BB4, WB7, WKn10, BB5.

The Red-Cross Tiles: The tiles were worth $43.35. Let X equal the number of tiles on one side of the floor of the doctor's bathroom. Then, X+2 equals the number on one side of Mr. Seeside's bathroom. From the construction of the Greek cross it can be seen that it is made up of five equal squares, which are, necessarily of the same size as the four white squares making up the background. Hence the side of the vestibule is $X+2+\frac{1}{2}(X+2)+2$, or $1\frac{1}{2}X+5$. The red tiles of the central square and the blue tiles are worth $13.35, at 15 cents each. There must be 89 of them. If these 89 tiles are removed, there would be an even number of red and white tiles. Therefore, $(1\frac{1}{2}X+5)^2-89$ divided by two is equal to $(X+2)^2$. Simplifying these figures, we have, $\frac{2\frac{1}{4}X^2+15X-64}{2}=X^2+4X+4$, and $2\frac{1}{4}X^2+15X-64=2X^2+8X+8$, and $\frac{1}{4}X^2+7X-72=0$. Factoring, we find that, $(\frac{1}{4}X+9)(X-8)=0$.

So $X=-2\frac{1}{4}$, and $X=8$. The former is a negative solution and must be discarded. If there are 8 tiles on each side of the blue square there are 64 blue tiles, 100 white tiles and 125 red tiles. These total 289 and multiplying by 15 gives us the value of the total vestibule, which is $43.35.

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LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

THE embryonic orator had returned from his first effort as a political speaker.

"Why the dejected look?" asked his fiancee.

"Well, right in the middle of my speech someone hit me with a base cowardly, egg.

"Now, please tell me just what kind of an egg is that," she persisted.

"A base, cowardly egg", he replied, "is one that hits you and runs".

* * *

"WHAT can I preach about next Sunday that will please the entire congregation?" asked the new minister.

"Preach about the evils of riches", replied the old deacon. "There isn't a member of the congregation that is worth over dollars 2,000."

* * * *

"WRITE me a play with just one original character and I'll buy it", stated the producer.

"That's easy", said the playwright. "I'll have the hero make a hole-in-one and then give the golf ball to his caddy as a souvenir."

"Splendid!"

"In the second act his watch will stop; and when it refuses to run, he will neither shake it nor open the case to see if he can fix it."

"Capital!"

"In the third act he'll get married."

"That's the hackneyed ending."

"He'll get married; but when he buys the furniture for his home I'll have him pay cash for it."

"Wonderful!"

* * * *

A FIRM of Yorkshire cloth manufacturers is said to have received the following letter from a client whom they had pressed for a settlement:

"Once a month we put all our outstanding accounts on the table, draw six at random, and pay them. If we have any more of your confounded impudence, you won't get a place in the shuffle next month."

* * * *

"I UNDERSTAND your husband is a good amateur actor."

"Well, you'll see for yourself. He'll be here in a moment to explain why he wasn't in for dinner".

* * * *

HUSBAND: For whom are you knitting those socks?

Wife: For our Working Society for Clothing the Needy.

Husband (with feeling): I wonder whether they would let me have a pair as a special favour.

AN editor who was tired of being ribbed about some trifling error in his paper wrote: "We'd be pleased to find a merchant or clerk who never made a mistake in putting up an order, a lawyer who never lost a case through his own errors, a delivery man who never left a parcel at the wrong house, a radio announcer who never mispronounced a word, a singer who never struck a false note, a doctor who never made a mistake, a post office employee who never put mail in the wrong box, a woman who never forgot to put salt in when she was cooking, or to put tea in the teapot before putting in the water. Bring in some of your paragons who find it so easy to criticise the newspaper. We want to see if they're human."

* * * *

PHOTOGRAPHER: "Do you want a five dollar picture of a two dollar picture?"

Sittee: "Two dollars".

Photographer: "Close your mouth please!"

* * * *

A curious inquirer asked: "What are the sister states? and the country editor answered:

"We are not quite sure, but we should judge that they are Miss Ouri, Ida Ho, Mary Land, Callie Fornia, Allie Bama, Louisa Anna, Della Ware and Minnie Sota".

"MY husband succeeds where others fail."

"How interesting!"

"Yes, he's an auctioneer at bankrupt sales."

* * * *

ROMANTIC: Would you really die for me?

He: No, dear; I would not!

She: There! And you talk of love. . . .

He: Mine is an undying love.

* * * *

BOXER: Have I done 'im any damage?"

Disgusted Second: "No; but keep on swingin' your arms about. The draught might give 'im a cold."

* * * *

MISTRESS (to new maid): "So far as your evening out is concerned, I'm willing to meet you half-way".

Maid: "No need for you to ma'am. I'm not afraid to come home in the dark."

* * * *

WHAT are you doing here?" asked the mistress of the house. "Aren't you the man I saw in prison last week?"

"Yes, mum," replied the ex-prisoner. "I'm returning the call".

* * * *

YOU know, my boy has just joined the army."

"Oh then I expect he's met my son. He's in the army too".

WHAT becomes of the average man's income?"

"It goes to the average woman."

* * * *

"WOT'S all this about Mrs. A. aving 'er haxpenses paid to the seaside?"

"That's right. She's going as a delegate from the guild."

"Delegate, hindeed! She ain't arf as delegate as me."

* * * *

MY business is on the rocks."

"My! What is your business?

"Building lighthouses."

* * * *

SANDY'S employer was pleased with him, and told him so. "Ye hae worked very hard an' been willin' an 'abligin', so I'm goin' to reward ye. Aye, I'll see that your holidays are arranged so that ye get the longest day".

* * * *

A TEACHER asked her class the difference between results and consequences. A bright pupil replied: "Results are what you expect; consequences are what you get."

* * * *

BRIDE: "Did I look nervous during the ceremony?"

Bridesmaid: "No, darling, not after Jack said 'I do'."

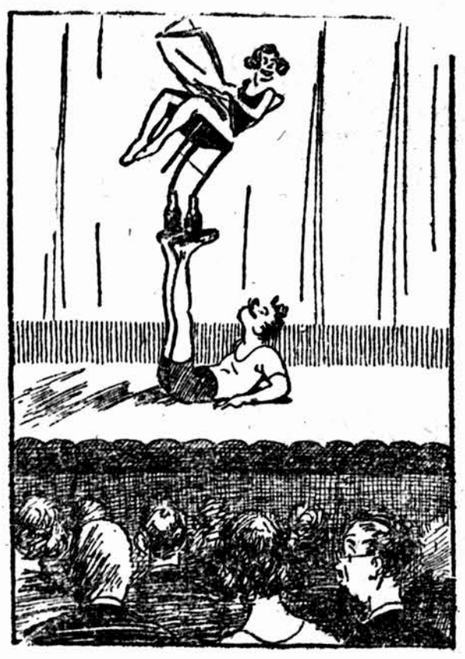
* * * *

HOSTESS: "Did you have enough to eat?"

Small Boy: "Yes, ma'am. Didn't you see my mother look at me?"

Our Humorist At Large

"HE SWEARS A LITTLE, BUT WE'RE THANKFUL HE DOES NOT SMOKE OR DRINK."



"I don't believe she's really interested in that paper, do you?"

"I have decided to marry him and live on his income if he can get another one for himself."

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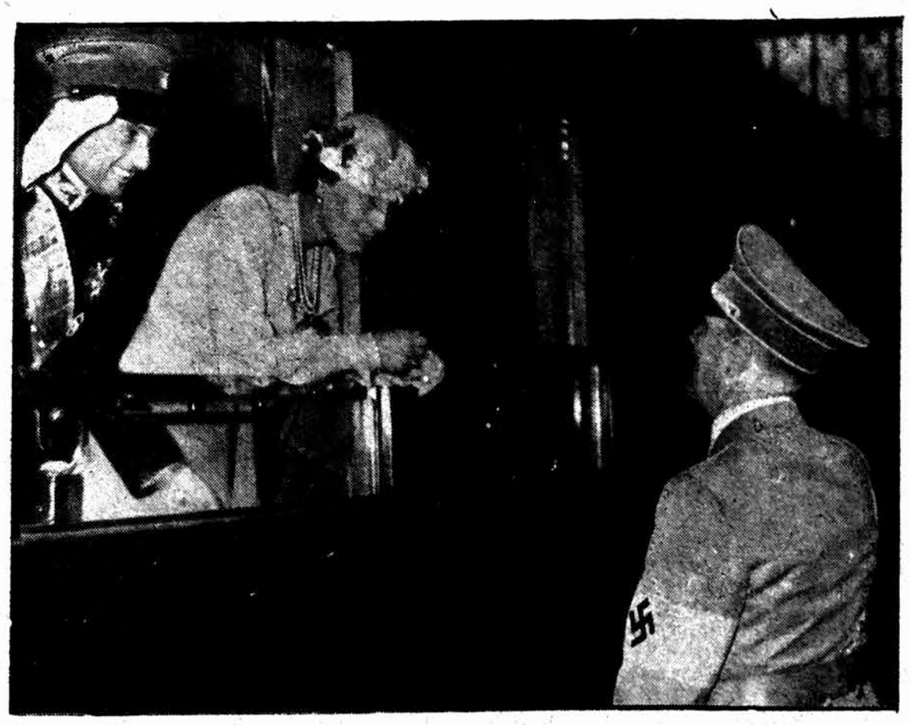

Hitler takes leave of Prince-regent Paul and Princess Olga of Yugoslavia in Berlin.

Now that peace is reigning once more in Spain, the squares and streets of many a town have begun to ring with the mirth and merriment of gay dancing groups of both sexes.

A new world's record in long distance gliding has been achieved by this German glider, Vergens. who drove his motorless airplane over a distance of 525 km.

Tea is over, and King George finishes off with napkin to lips, pleasantly tete-a-tete with Financier J. P. Morgan at the much discussed British Embassy Garden Party at Washington.

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